The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 5. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1894. NO. 41

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 9th, 1893, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.50 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 6.32, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 6.32 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 6.32 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:05 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:37; Birmingham, 6.42, Spruce Creek, 6:53; Petersburg, 7:06; Huntingdon, 7:20; Mapleton, 7:35; Mount Union, 7:41; Harrisburg, 10:20 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 12:25 p. m., Mount Union 6:09 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:28; Altoona, 7:40 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:30 p m.

Main Line Express arrives leaves Pittsburg at 8.00 A. M., Altoona 11.50 A. M., Huntingdon 12:48. P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 9:05 a. m., daily, Altoona, 12:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 1:45 p. m., Mount Harrisburg, 4:15, and arrives at Philadelphia at 7:16 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:30 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a. m	a m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
1 18	9 16	6 20	Robertsdale	8 09	11 45	2 04
1 28	9 26	6 30	Cook's	7 57	11 33	1 54
1 41	9 39	6 43	Cole's	7 43	11 20	1 31
2 06	10 09	7 13	Saltillo	7 03	10 50	1 01
2 13	10 16	7 20	Three Springs	6 55	10 42	12 54
2 25	10 29	7 33	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	12 42
		7 46	Rockhill	6 30a		
		am.	Rockhill	6 51a		
2 38	10 42	7 56	Rockhill		9 58	12 25
2 53	10 58	8 02	Shirley	6 35	9 42	12 10
3 09	11 06	8 10	*Augh. Mills	6 28	9 34	12 03
3 14	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 15	9 20	11 50

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 3.50, P. M., Cook's, 4.00, Cole's, 4.13, Saltillo, 4.38, Three Springs, 4.45, Beersville, 4.58, Rockhill, 5.11, Shirley, 5.26, Aughwick, 5.33; arrive Mt. Union, 5.47, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.13, Shirley, 4.20, Rockhill, 4.36, Beersville, 4.48, Three Springs, 5.10, Saltillo, 5.17, Cole's, 5.47, Cook's, 5.59; arrive Robertsdale, 6:12, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashnio, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. AMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps

ARTUR'S HOME MAGAZINE
Philapeldhia, Pa.

How Johnny Saw Them Go.

(A STORY OF PHILADELPHIA ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.)

BY T. C. HARBAUGH.

Near the close of what had been a delightful June day, in the memorable year of 1778, two children were seated at an upper window of a two-story frame house on a quiet street in Philadelphia. They were brother and sister, Johnny and Prudence Philips, children of Captain Philips, then with General Washington at Valley Forge, and the topic of their conversation was the all prevailing one of the war.

"I met the big grenadier again to-day," suddenly exclaimed the boy. "He was taking a stroll along the river front, and did not have his musket. When he saw me he cried, 'Here we are again, my boy!' and then I had a long talk with him about many things."

"Of course, he told you when the troops are going away," smiled Prudence. "I have no doubt you asked him."

"Of course I asked him! There is no harm in that, I'm sure. He told me that he did not know anything about the rumored evacuation—that I would have to ask General Howe; and from the way he smiled when he said this, I knew he thought his general would tell the son of Captain Philips nothing. But Toby has promised to find out for us, you know; but, really, I can't see how he is to obtain the secret."

"I have not much confidence in Master Walters," said Prudence, soberly. "His father is a Tory, I know, and mends coats for the British officers, but do you think they would impart a secret like theirs to a simple tailor?"

Johnny made no reply for a moment, for his sister's observation carried a good deal of weight with it, and he had to acknowledge that she was right again. Prudence, careful and demure like her mother, seldom went wrong.

"I half believe Corporal Benson would have told me to-day, if he had known," remarked the patriot boy, at last. "He knows that I am anxious to see the troops quit the city. I saw them enter, you know; indeed, I ran out of town nearly a mile to meet them. There was Lord Cornwallis, riding at the head of the British Grenadiers, and then came the Hessians, with their brass caps and big moustaches. And how the drums did beat, Prue! Then it was I first saw my big grenadier, Corporal Benson, the outside man in the foremost rank; and when he greeted me so kindly I ran up and shook hands with him, and he told me I was just like a little boy he had left in England. A good many of the boys who went out with me that day to see the army enter shook hands with the soldiers, and we marched into the city with them; for it was something to see the king's troops, though they are our enemies, and to hear the fine bands. I don't think they will play so when they go away, for I think they will slip away at night; but I am going to see them go, anyway."

"If you can only find out when that is to be, Johnny," laughed Prudence. "But I am afraid the British will go while you are asleep."

That very day, Johnny had made the following entry in the little diary he kept. A good many boys and girls kept diaries then.

"Ye Red Coats are still in ye city, though there are rumors abroad concerning their speedy departure. We are very anxious to get rid of them. Master Tony Walters, whose father, the Arch Street tailor, is a tory, has promised to give me notice of ye evacuation, if he can find out in due time.

The boy diarist had stated a plain truth when he said Philadelphia was anxious to get rid of the British troops.

The Fourth of July was near at hand, and the patriots wanted to celebrate it in appropriate style, which they could not do if the enemy held possession of the city. Then Philadelphia had a good many empty houses at the time, for hundreds of her citizens fled on the approach of the invaders, and these had not returned.

The children, however, did not fear the troops, and they annoyed them a good deal with their patriotism, for it was no unusual thing for several boys in knee-breeches buckles on their shoes and three-cornered hats to cheer for General Washington before a lot of British troops. The troops to their credit be it said, took these demonstrations with good humor, and had fine times laughing at the "little rebels."

It was just after sundown when Master Walters came to the home of the Phillips children and called Johnny out.

The face of the Tory boy showed he had something important to communicate, but what he said almost took Johnny's breath.

"They are going this very night," said Master Toby, in a whisper.

"What! the British?",

"General Howe and his men."

"How do you know that, Toby?"

"I will tell you. This afternoon two officers came to our shop to have their uniforms mended, and when they went to go away, both, who owed small bills, paid off their account, and one said he thought they would not need any more work done after to-night. 'Have you marching orders?' asked my father, and the officer replied, 'You should not ask so many questions, Master Walters.' Then Master Williams, the Baker's son, told me that all the accounts with the soldiers were settled in full to-day, and that one officer laughed and said that to-morrow they would have another baker."

"Ah, that looks like evacuation," said Johnny. "I am almost sure they will go to-night. We will watch and see, of course."

"Of course we will," answered the little Tory. "I saw them come and I want to see them go,"

"They came in on Second street. Do you think they will go out the same way?"

"I do not know; but, by keeping our eyes open, I am sure we can see something."

Johnny agreed to keep the secret Master Walters had imparted and when night came he met the tailor's son at a certain corner, but not until he had told Prudence, at the last moment, that he thought the enemy intended to evacuate that night, and that he was going to watch with Toby.

The two boys went to a quiet street which they had reasons for thinking the British troops would take, for it would lead them to a ferry below the city, it being thought that Howe would move over into the Jerseys when he went away, and there they stationed themselves and began the long watch.

The night was warm, and the boys needed no shelter beyond the deep doorway of the deserted house they selected, and there they talked in low tones so as not to betray their presence to passers by.

It was a beautiful starlit night, and the old city seemed asleep. One would not have thought that it was the abode of thousands of hostile troops, nor that, in some parts of it, the measured tread of red-coated sentries broke the sleepy silence and prevented pedestrians from taking certain routes. But it was so. Johnny and Toby could occupy the doorway in peace, but there were certain steps from which they would have been routed by English bayonets.

The long hours dragged slowly to the two boys. Though their politics were different, they had never quarreled, and the war had not disturbed their friendship in the least. They talked about the results that were likely to follow the evacuation, that Washington would occupy the city at once, and that probably a great battle would be fought somewhere in the Jerseys.

The clock in a near by steeple struck ten, then eleven and finally twelve. It was midnight, and the British had not come. Both Johnny and Toby were wide awake, and their ears had been trained to catch the first sounds of approaching feet.

"Are you getting sleepy, Johnny?" asked Toby.

"Sleepy, and watching for the British to get out of old Philadelphia?" replied the patriot boy. "What can you be thinking about, Toby? I'm as bright as a lark and—But what was that?"

"I heard it, too," said Toby, leaning out of a doorway. "Here they come at last! Listen! Don't you hear the measured tread of a great many feet?"

"Aye, that I do!"

And the two boys crouching in the doorway, were looking down the street and listening with all ears, which were as the ears of young foxes.

There were now sounds abroad in the air they had not heard before. They could compare them to but one thing, the tread of a body of soldiery, but not a drum made music, and not a command seemed to be given.

The king's men were evacuating the city!

Presently Johnny espied a dark mass moving along the street in the starlight, and the next moment he clutched Toby's arm.

"I believe the Royal Grenadiers are leading, as when they came in, Toby," he whispered. "I wonder if I can get a glimpse of Corporal Benson? I'd like to bid him good by, you know. He is the tallest man in the front rank where he always marches, and he is the outside soldier. Yes, here they are!"

Truly, the troops of the king were before the little watchers. They were equipped for a march, for they carried all their accoutrements, and kept step with the accuracy of the old veterans they were. No side-arms jingled as they marched past; not a word was spoken, or, at least, the boys could hear none; it was almost like an army of ghosts filing by.

"The grenadiers are not in the lead this time," said Johnny, disappointedly. "I trust General Howe did not send them by another route. I would not miss seeing the big grenadier for anything."

"They may come along yet," answered Toby.

After a while Johnny suddenly clapped his hands.

"Here are Colonel Monckton and his big fellows!" he cried, as a company of tall soldiers loomed up before them. "Now I shall look for Corporal Benson."

There was no mistaking the Royal Grenadiers, with their tall hats and fine figures. They were veterans, every one, and the boys knew they had fought in Europe before coming over here to subdue the American 'rebels.'

"There he is! There is my friend the big corporal!" exclaimed Johnny.

And, before Toby could detain him, he had cleared the doorway and was bounding toward the marching rank.

"Heigho! Going, are you?" cried Johnny, reaching the side of a very tall soldier who marched on the outside of the rank and next to the pavement.

He took the hand of the grenadier as he spoke, and the next moment the tall red coat recognized him.

"Here we are again!" laughed Corporal Benson, his hand tightening on Johnny's. "You ferreted out the secret, did you? Well, we are going away."

"To come back some time?" queried Johnny, who was walking alongside the soldier, still holding his hand.

"I don't know. I'm afraid some of us will never get back," was the reply, with a sigh at the end of it, as if the speaker felt that a battle was sure to follow the evacuation. "Be a good boy, Master Johnny. You've made me think many a time of my little chaps in England. God bless you, if you are a little rebel!"

"Good-by, Corporal Benson!" cried the patriot boy. "Remember Johnny Phillips to your little ones at home when you get back, for I hope you'll go back safe, if you are one of King George's men."

There was a silent pressure of the big, kindly hand of the tall grenadier; something glistened in his eye, and the following moment he and Johnny had parted forever.

The boy stood for a little while in the street and watched the soldiers pass.

Now and then he would be noticed, and some one would bid him good-by, in cheery tones; but he could not help thinking of the grenadier in the front rank—big, kind hearted Corporal Benson.

Johnny went back to Toby and told him all about his short march at the soldier's side, and then the boys watched the troops moving past, until the last one had vanished.

"I almost wish I hadn't watched them," said Johnny, on his way home. "I sent Corporal Benson away with a sad heart; but I hope the bullets will spare him—that I do! I will have something for my diary now—something out of the

Continued on eighth page.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Bread Question."

TEXT: "*Ye have the poor always with you.*"—Matthew xxvi., 11.

Who said that? The Christ who never owned anything during His earthly stay. His cradle and His grave were borrowed. Every fig He ate was from some one else's tree. Every drop of water He drank was from some one else's well. To pay His personal tax, which was very small, only 31¼ cents, He had to perform a miracle and make a fish pay it. All the heights and depths and lenghts and breadths of poverty Christ measured in His earthly experience, and when He comes to speak of destitution He always speaks sympathetically, and what He said then is as true now—"Ye have the poor always with you."

For 6000 years the bread question has been the active and absorbing question. Witness the people crowding up to Joseph's storehouse in Egypt. Witness the famine in Samaria and Jerusalem. Witness the 7000 hungry people for whom Christ multiplied the loaves. Witness the uncounted millions of people now living, who, I believe, have never yet had one full meal of healthful and nutritious food in all their lives. Think of the 354 great famines in England. Think of the 25,000,000 people under the hoof of hunger year before last in Russia. The failure of the Nile to overflow for seven years in the eleventh century left those regions depopulated. Plague of insects in England. Plague of rats in Madras Presidency. Plague of mice in Essex. Plague of locusts in China. Plague of grasshoppers in America. Devastation wrought by drought, by deluge, by frost, by war, by hurricane, by earthquake, by comets flying too near the earth, by change in the management of National finances, by baleful causes innumerable. I proceed to give you three or four reasons why my text is markedly and graphically true in this year 1894.

The first reason we have always the poor with us is because of the perpetual overhauling of the tariff question, or, as I shall call it, the tariffic controversy. There is a need for such a word, and so I take the responsibility of manufacturing it. There are millions of people who are expecting that the present Congress of the United States will do something one way or the other to end this discussion, but it will never end. When I was five years of age, I remember hearing my father and his neighbors in vehement discussion of this very question. It was high tariff or low tariff or no tariff at all. When your great-grandchild dies at ninety years of age, it will probably be from over-exertion in discussing the tariff. On the day the world is destroyed, there will be three men standing on the post-office steps—one a high tariff man, another a low tariff man, and the other a free trade man—each one red in the face from excited argument on this subject. Other questions may get quieted, the Mormon question, the silver question, the pension question, the civil service question. All questions of annexation may come to peaceful settlement by the annexation of islands two weeks' voyage away and the heat of their volcanoes conveyed through pipes under the sea made useful in warming our continent, or annexation of the moon, dethroning the queen of night, who is said to be dissolute, and bringing the lunar populations under the influence of our free institutions; yea, all other questions, National and International, may be settled, but this traffic question never. It will not only never be settled, but it can never be moderately quiet for more than three years at a time, each party getting into power taking one of the four years to fix it up, and then the next party will fix it down, Our finances cannot get well because of too many doctors. It is with sick Nations as with sick individuals. Here is a man terribly disordered as to his body. A doctor is called in, and he administers a febrifuge, a spoonful every hour. But recovery is postponed, and the anxious friends call in another doctor, and he says: "What this patient needs is blood letting; now roll up your sleeve!" and the lancet flashes. But still recovery is postponed, and a homeopathic doctor is called in, and he administers some small pellets and says: "All the patient wants is rest."

Recovery still postponed, the family say that such small pellets cannot amount to much anyhow, and an allopathic doctor is called in, and he says, "What this patient wants is calomel and jalap." Recovery still postponed, a hydropathic doctor is called in, and he says: "What this patient wants is hot and cold baths, and he must have them right away. Turn on the faucet and get ready for the shower baths." Recovery is still postponed, an electric doctor is called in, and he brings all the schools to bear upon the poor sufferer, and the patient, after a brave struggle for life, expires. What killed him? Too many doctors. And that is what is killing our National finances. My personal friends, Cleveland and Harrison and Carlisle and McKinley and Sherman, as talented and lovely and splendid men as walk the earth, all good doctors, but their treatment of our languishing finances is so different that neither treatment has a full opportunity, and under the constant changes it is simply wonderful that the Nation still lives. The tariff question will never be settled because of the fact—which I have never heard any one recognize, but nevertheless the fact—that high tariff is best for some people and free trade is best for others. This tariffic controversy keeps business struck through with uncertainty, and that uncertainty results in poverty and wretchedness for a vast multitude of people. If the eternal gab on this question could have been fashioned into loaves of bread, there would not be a hungry man or woman or child on all the planet. To the end of time, the words of the text will be kept true by the tariffic controversy—"Ye have the poor always with you."

Another cause of perpetual poverty is the cause alcoholic. The victim does not last long. He soon crouches into the drunkard's grave. But what about his wife and children? She takes in washing, when she can get it, or goes out working on small wages, because sorrow and privation have left her incapacitated to do a strong woman's work. The children are thin blooded and gaunt and pale and weak, standing around in cold rooms, or pitching pennies on the street corner, and munching a slice of unbuttered bread when they can get it, sworn at by passersby because they do not get out of the way, kicked onward toward manhood or womanhood, for which they have no preparation, except a depraved appetite and frail constitution, candidates for almhouse and penitentiary. Whatever other cause of poverty may fail, the saloon may be depended on to furnish an ever increasing throng of paupers. Oh, ye groxshops of Brooklyn and New York and of all the cities; ye mouths of hell, when will ye cease to craunch and devour? There is no danger of the liquor business failing. All other styles of business at times fail. Dry goods stores go under. Hardware stores go under. Grocery stores go under. Harness makers fail, druggists fail, bankers fail, butchers fail, bakers fail, confectioners fail, but the liquor dealers never. It is the only secure business I know of. Why the permanence of the alcoholic trade? Because, in the first place, the men in that business, if tight up for money, only have to put into large quantities of water more strychnine and logwood and nux vomica and vitriol and other congenial concomitants for adulteration. One quart of the real genuine pandemoniac elixir will do to mix up with several gallons of milder damnation. Besides that, these dealers can depend on an increase of demand on the part of their customers. The more of that stuff they drink, the thirstier they are. Hard times, which stop other business, only increase that business, for men go there to drown their troubles. They take the spirits down to keep their spirits up. There is an inclined plane down which alcoholism slides its victims—claret, champagne, port, cognac, whisky, tom and jerry, sour mash, on and down until it is a sort of mixture of kerosene oil, turpentine, toadstools, swill, essence of the horse blankets and general nastiness. With its red sword of flame, that liquor power marshals its procession, and they move on in ranks long enough to girdle the earth, and the procession is headed by the nose blotched nerve shattered, rheum eyed, lip bloated, soul scorched inebriates, followed by the women, who, though brought up in comfortable homes, now go limping past with aches and pains and pallor and hunger and woe, followed by their children, barefoot, uncombed, freezing, and with a wretchedness of time and eternity seemingly compressed in their agonized features. "Forward, march!" cries the liquor business to that army without banners. Keep that influence moving on, and you will have the poor always with you. Report comes from one of the cities, were the majority of the inhabitannts are out of work and dependent on charity, yet last year they spent more in that city for rum than they did for clothing and groceries.

Another warranty that my text will prove true in the perpetual poverty of the world is the wicked spirit of improvidence. A vast number or people have such small incomes that they cannot lay by in savings bank or life insurance one cent a year. It takes every farthing they can earn to spread the table and clothe the family and educate the children, and if you blame such people for improvidence you enact a cruelty. On such a salary as many clerks and employes and many ministers of religion live, and on such wages as many workmen receive, they cannot, in twenty years, lay up twenty cents. But you know and I know many who have competent incomes, and could provide somewhat for the future, who live up to every dollar, and when they die their children go to the poorhouse or on the street. By the time the wife gets the husband buried, she is in debt to the undertaker and gravedigger for that which she can never pay. While the man lived he had his wine parties and fairly stunk with tobacco, and then expired, leaving his family upon the charities of the world. Do not send for me to come and conduct the obsequies and read over such a carcass the beautiful litugy, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," for, instead of that, I will turn over the leaves of the Bible to I Timothy v., 18, where it says: "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," or I will turn to Jeremiah xxii., 19, where it says, "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass, drawn and cast forth beyond the gates of Jerusalem."

I cannot imagine any more unfair or meaner thing than for a man to get his sins pardoned at the last minute, and then go to heaven, and live in a mansion, and go riding about in a golden chariot over the golden streets, while his wife and children, whom he might have provided for, are begging for cold victuals at the basement door of an earthly city. It seems to me there ought to be a poorhouse somewhere on the outskirts of heaven, where those guilty of such improvidence should be kept for awhile on thin soup and gristle instead of sitting down at the King's banquet. It is said that the church is a divine institution, and I believe it. Just as certainly are the savings banks and the life insurance companies divine institutions. As out of evil good often comes so out of the doctrine of probabilities, calculated by Professor Hughes and Professor Pascal for games of chance, came the calculations of the probabilities of human life as used by life insurance companies, and no business on earth is more stable or honorable, and no mightier mercy for the human race has been born since Christ was born. Bored beyond endurance for my signature to papers of all sorts, there is one style of paper that I always sign with a feeling of gladness and triumph, and that is a paper which the life insurance company requires from the clergyman after a decease in his congregation, in order to the payment of the policy to the bereft household. I always write my name then so they can read it. I cannot help but say to myself: "Good for that man to have looked after his wife and children after earthly departure. May he have one of the best seats in heaven!" Young man! The day before or the day after you get married, go to a life insurance company of established reputation and get the medical examiner to put the stethoscope to your lungs and his ear close up to your heart with your vest off, and have signed, sealed and delivered to you a document that will, in the case of your sudden departure, make for that lovely girl the difference between a queen and a pauper.

I have known men who have had an income of $3000, $4000, $5000 a year, who did not leave one farthing to the surviving household. Now, that man's death is a defalcation, an outrage, a swindle. He did not die; he absconded. There are 100,000 people in America to-day a-hungered through the sin of improvidence. "But," say some, "my income is so small I cannot afford to pay the premium on a life insurance." Are you sure about that? If you are sure, then you have a right to depend on the promise in Jeremiah xlix, 11, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in Me." But if you are able to, remember you have no right to ask God to do for your household that which you can do for them yourself.

For the benefit of those young men excuse a practical personality. Beginning my life's work on the munificent salary of $800 a year and a parsonage, and when the call was placed in my hands I did not know how in the world I would ever be able to spend that amount of money, and I remember indulging in a devout wish that I might not be led into worldliness and prodigality by such an overplus of resources, and at a time when articles of food and clothing were higher than they are now, I felt it a religious duty to get my life insured, and I presented myself at an office of one of the great companies, and I stood pale and nervous lest the medical examiner might have to declare that I had consumption and heart disease and a half dozen mortal ailments, but when I got the document, which I have yet in full force, I felt a sense of manliness and confidence and quietude and re-enforcement, which is a good thing for any young man to have. For the lack of that feeling there are thousands of men today in Greenwood and Laurel Hill and Mount Auburn who might as well have been alive and well and supporting their families. They got a little sick, and they were so worried about what would become of their households in case of their demise that their agitations overcame the skill of the physicians, and they died for fear of dying. I have for many years been such an ardent advocate of life insurance, and my sermon on "The Crime of Not Insuring" has been so long used on both sides of the sea by the chief life insurance companies that some people have supposed that I received monetary compensation for what I have said and written. Not a penny. I will give any man $100 for every penny I have received from any life insurance company. What I have said and written on the subject has resulted from the conviction that these institutions are a benediction to the human race. But, alas, for the widespread improvidence! You are now in your charities helping to support the families of men who had more income than you now have, and you can depend on the improvidence of many for the truth of my text in all times and in all places, "Ye have the poor always with you."

Another fact that you may depend upon for perpetual poverty is the incapacity of many to achieve a livelihood. You can go through any community and find good people with more than usual mental caliber, who never have been able to support themselves and their households. They are a mystery to us, and we say, "I do not know what is the matter of them, but there is a screw loose somewhere." Some of these persons have more brain than thousands who make a splendid success. Some are too sanguine of temperament, and they see bargains where there are none. A common minnow is to them a gold fish, and a quail a flamingo, and a blind mule on a towpath a Bucephalus. They buy when things are highest and sell when things are lowest. Some one tells them of city lots out West, where the foundation of the first house has not yet been laid. They say, "What an opportunity!" and they put down the hard cash for an ornamented deed for ten lots under water. They hear of a new silver mine opened in Nevada, and they say, "What a chance!" and they take the little money they have in the savings bank and pay it out for as beautiful a certificate of mining stock as was ever printed, and the only thing they will ever get out of the investment is the aforesaid illuminated lithograph. They are always on the verge of millionairedom and are sometimes worried as to whom they shall bequeath their excess of fortune. They invest in aerial machines or new inventions in perpetual motion, and they succeed in what mathematicians think impossible, the squaring of a circle, for they do everything on the square and win the whole circle of disappointment. They are good honest, brilliant failures. They die poor, and leave nothing to their families but a model of some invention that would not work and whole portfolios of diagrams of things impossible. I cannot help but like them, because they are so cheerful with great expectations. But their children are a bequest to the bureau of city charities. Others administer to the crop of the world's misfortune by being too unsuspecting. Honest themselves, they believe all others are honest. They are fleeced and scalped and vivisected by the sharpers in all styles of business and cheated out of everything between cradle and grave, and those two exceptions only because they have nothing to do in buying either of them. Others are retained for misfortune by inopportune sickness. Just as that lawyer was to make the plea that would have put him among the strong men of the profession, neuralgia stung him. Just as that physician was to prove his skill in an epidemic, his own poor health imprisoned him. Just as that merchant must be at the store for some decisive and introductory bargain, he sits with a rheumatic joint on a pillow, the room redolent with liniment. What an overwhelming statistic would be the story of men and women and children impoverished by sicknesses! Then the cyclones. Then the Mississippi and Ohio freshets. Then the stopping of the factories. Then the curculios among the peach trees. Then the insectile devastation of potato patches and wheat-fields. Then the epizootics among the horses, and the hollow horn among the herds. Then the rains that drown out everything, and the droughts that burn up half a continent. Then the orange groves die under the white teeth of the hoar frost. Then the coal strikes, and the iron strikes, and the mechanics' strikes, which all strike labor harder than they strike capital. Then the yellow fever at Brunswick and Jacksonville and Shreveport. Then the cholera at the Narrows, threatening to land at New York. Then the Charleston earthquake. Then the Johnstown flood. Then hurricanes sweeping from Caribbean Sea to Newfoundland. Then there are the great monopolies that gulley the earth with their oppressions. Then there are the necessities of buying coal by the scuttle instead of the ton, and flour by the pound instead of the barrel, and so the injustices are multiplied. In the wake of all these are overwhelming illustrations of the truth of my text, "Ye have the poor always with you."

Remember a fact that no one emphasizes—a fact, nevertheless, upon which I want to put the weight of an eternity of tonnage—that the best way of insuring yourself and your children and your grandchildren against poverty and all other troubles is by helping others. I am an agent of the oldest insurance company that was ever established. It is nearly 3000 years old. It has the advantage of all the other plans of insurance—whole life policy, endowment, joint life and survivorship policies, ascending and descending scales of premium and tontine—and it pays up while you live and it pays up after you are dead. Every cent you give in a Christian spirit to a poor man or woman, every shoe you give to a barefoot, every stick of wood or lump of coal you give to a fireless hearth, every drop of medicine you give to a poor invalid, every star of hope you make to shine over unfortunate maternity, every mitten you knit for cold fingers, is a payment on the premium of that policy. I hand about 500,000,000 policies to all who will go forth and aid the unfortunate. There are only two or three lines in this policy of life insurance—Ps. xli., 1, "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble."

Other life insurance companies may fail, but this celestial life insurance company never. The Lord God Almighty is at the head of it, and all the angels of heaven are in its board of direction, and its assets are all worlds, and all the charitable of earth and heaven are the beneficiaries. "But," says some one, "I do not like a tontine policy so well, and that which you offer is more like a tontine and to be chiefly paid in this life." "Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble." Well, if you prefer the old fashioned policy of life insurance, which is not paid till after death, you can be accommodated. That will be given you in the day of judgment and will be handed you by the right hand, the pierced hand of our Lord Himself, and all you do in the right spirit for the poor is payment on the premium of that life insurance policy. I read you a paragraph of that policy: "Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, 'Come, ye blessed of My Father, for I was hungered, and ye gave Me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked and ye clothed Me.'"

In various colors of ink other life insurance policies are written. This one I have just shown you is written in only one kind of ink, and that red ink, the blood of the cross. Blessed be God, that is a paid up policy, paid for by the pangs of the Son of God, and all we add to it in the way of our own good deeds will augment the sum of eternal felicities. Yes, the time will come when the banks of largest capital stock will go down, and the fire insurance companies will all go down, and the life insurance companies will all go down. In the last great earthquake all the cities will be prostrated, and as a consequence all banks will forever suspend payment. In the last conflagration the fire insurance companies of the earth will fail, for how could they make appraisement of the loss on a universal fire? Then all the inhabitants of the round world will surrender their mortal existence, and how could life insurance companies pay for depopulated hemispheres? But our celestial life insurance will not be harmed by that continental wreck, or that hemispheric accident, or that planetary catastrophe. Blow it out like a candle—the noonday sun! Tear it down like wornout upholstery—the last sunset! Toss it from God's finger like a dewdrop from the anther of a water lily—the ocean! Scatter them like thistledown before a schoolboy's breath—the world! They will not disturb the omnipotence, or the composure, or the sympathy, or the love of that Christ who said it once on earth, and will say it again in heaven to all those who have been helpful to the down-trodden, and the cold and the hungry, and the houseless, and the lost, "Inasmuch as ye did it to them, ye did to Me!"

THE NATION'S FINANCES.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT OF THE TREASURY.

An Increase of Nearly $1,000,000 in December—An Unfavorable Showing as to the Government's Receipts and Expenditures—The Gold Reserve.

The United States Treasury Department's monthly public debt statement and statement of receipts and expenditures just issued present an unfavorable showing. The public debt during December was increased nearly $7,000,000. The gold reserve decreased $2,000,000, the Treasury surplus nearly $5,000,000, and Government receipts, compared with December, 1892, fell off $10,750,000. There was a trifling increase of $90 in the interest-bearing debt during the last month; an increase of $2,063,361 in the non-interest-bearing debt; a decrease of $4,824,061 in the Treasury surplus, and a decrease of $25,850 in the debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, showing a net increase in the debt during the month of $6,861,662. The gold reserve in the Treasury on January 1st amounted to $80,891,600, against $82,959,049 a month ago. The Treasury surplus, including the gold reserve, amounted to $90,375,555, against $85,199,616 a month ago. Treasury gold assets aggregate $158,379,369, against which there are gold certificates outstanding amounting to $77,487,769, leaving, as before stated, a free gold balance of nearly $81,000,000. Silver assets aggregated $506,544,266, against which there are silver certificates and silver Treasury (Sherman act) notes outstanding amounting to $487,744,655, leaving a silver balance of $18,799,611. Of the outstanding silver liabilities $334,584,504 are silver certificates and $153,160,151 silver Treasury notes.

The public debt, less the cash in the Treasury, is $873,230,362, or $37,798,197 more than it was a year ago. During the calendar year ended December 31, 1892, the debt decreased $5,975,653. Of the debt as it stood at the opening of the present year, $585,039,310 is interest-bearing debt, made up mainly of four per cent. bonds.

Government receipts last month amounted to $22,312,027, a falling off in the aggregate compared with December, 1892, of $10,754,936. More than $7,000,000 of this comparative falling off in revenue is due to diminished customs receipts, which during December aggregated only $9,153,215, and nearly $3,000,000 is due to diminished internal revenue receipts, which last month amounted to $12,056,323. Expenditures last month were $50,058,260, or about 23,500,000 less than in December, 1892.

Receipts from all sources during the last six months, or for the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated $151,715,444, a falling off, compared with the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year, of $42,535,596. Diminished customs receipts account for about $31,000,000 of this comparative loss of revenue, and decreased internal revenue receipts for nearly $11,000,000 of it. So far during the current fiscal year internal revenue receipts run ahead of customs revenue $4,000,000, and for the last six months aggregated in round numbers $74,000,000, against $70,000,000 revenue from customs.

Expenditures during the last six months, or the first half of the current fiscal year, aggregated $189,379,773, or about $1,000,000 less than for the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. Pension payments so far during the current fiscal year in round numbers have amounted to $73,000,000, against $80,000,000 for the first half of the preceding year. War Department expenditures were $5,500,000, and Navy Department expenditures $2,000,000 greater during the last six months than during the first half of the preceding fiscal year. They aggregated during the last six months in round numbers $31,500,000 in the War and $16,250,000 in the Navy Department.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Their Total Value for the Year 1892 Was $685,377,383.

The annual report upon the mineral resources of the United States for the calendar year 1892 by the chief of the Division of Mining Statistics and Technology of the Geological Survey shows the total value of the mineral products of the country for that year to have been $685,377,383, the highest ever known. Had the prices of 1891 obtained throughout the year the total would have been $700,000,000. The metals were valued at $304,775,379; non-metallic products, $370,607,864; unspecified products, $10,000,000.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

The Ice on the Spree Went Down Under the Skaters.

A sad accident occured at Cottbus, Brandenburg, Germany. While a large number of children were skating on the Spree at that place, the ice gave way and twenty-five of them fell into the river. Five either sank before assistance could reach them or were carried under the sound ice by the current where they perished.

AFTER twenty-three years of silence, caused by terror, Mrs. Kuerti, living near Valparaiso, Ind., has recovered her speech.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 14.

Lesson Text: "Adam's Sin and God's Grace," Gen. iii., 1-15—Golden Text: I Cor. xv., 22—Commentary.

1. "Now, the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made. And he said unto the woman, Yea, hath God said, Ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" In the first two chapters all is perfect, and God walks with man, and man communes with God. Now comes the wicked one in the guise of a serpent—full of hatred of God and man. See his aliases in Rev. xii., 9; xx., 2, and his end in Rev. xx., 10. He begins his work by insinuating that God does not love His children or He would not keep any thing from them.

2. "And the woman said unto the serpent, We may eat of the fruit of the trees of the garden." We cannot blame the woman for talking with him, for she probably had not heard of him who spoke to her through the serpent. We know him and deserve to suffer if we hold any parley with him. See Eph. vi., 11; Jas. iv., 7; Pet. v., 8, 9.

3. "But of the fruit of the tree which is in the midst of the garden, God hath said, Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it, lest ye die." She both added to and diminished what God had said. Compare carefully chapters ii., 17, and let us give good heed to Deut. iv., 2; xii., 32; Jer. xxvi., 3. Our part is to be simply obedient and trustful and shun every insinuation and doubt.

4. "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die." What a deliberate lie! When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own, for he is a liar and the father of it (John viii., 44). All liars shall have their portion with him (Rev. xxi., 8). One would think that such an attack upon God would have shown the woman that she was dealing with an enemy of God. But what shall we say of professed friends of God who to-day teach that there is no hell and not even a devil?

5. "For God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof then your eyes shall be opened, and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil." This seems to have been his own ambition (see Isa. xiv., 14), and he will yet find a man willing to be filled with it (II Thess. ii., 3, 4). We know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him, and then shall we know ever as we are known (I John iii., 2; I Cor. xiii., 12), but this is to be reached by death to self, trust in the sacrifice of Christ and obedience to Him, never in any other way (Acts iv., 12).

6. "And when the woman saw, etc., she took of the fruit thereof and did eat and gave also unto her husband with her, and he did eat." This is the history of every temptation and sin, the outward object, the inward commotion, the increase and triumph of passionate desire, the degradation and ruin of soul. So with Achan. He saw; he coveted; he took (Joshua vii., 21). Adam and Eve had everything and yet sinned. Christ seemed to have nothing, yet stood firm.

7. "And the eyes of them both were opened, and they knew that they were naked, and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves aprons." This was an eye opening that has left us blind by nature in the right direction ever since, as we need to be anointed and have our eyes opened to behold spiritual things (Rev. iii., 18; Ps. cxix., 18). What a contrast between the garments of light which they lost and these self-made aprons! Fig leaves may well represent profession without reality (Math. xxi., 19).

8. "And they heard the voice of the Lord God, and Adam and his wife hid themselves." What a sight is this! God's dear children hiding from their loving Father and thinking that trees can cover them. What fools sin makes of us, and how blinded must be the mind that seeks to hide from the only true friend! Such has been the sinner's conduct ever since, vainly seeking to hide from God.

9. "And the Lord God called unto Adam and said unto him, Where art thou?" From the fall to the end of the Bible story it is a God of love seeking lost and straying people and man in his blindness hiding or running away from God. What does your soul say in response to "Where art thou?" Mine replies, Lord, Thou knowest I am in Thee, and Thou art to me the Rock of Ages (Isa. xxvi., 4 margin). Once and for a long time I tried to hide from Thee, but now Thou hast taught me to hide in Thee.

10. "And he said I heard Thy voice in the garden, and I was afraid, because I was naked, and I hid myself." Here is the first fear in Scripture, and it follows hard on unbelief and distrust of God. There will be no fear where there is confidence in God, for His perfect love casteth out fear (I John iv., 18); so that if our hearts can say, "Behold, God is my salvation," we should also add, "I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2). Some are afraid of the voice of God in His word because they prefer their own thoughts and ways.

11. "And He said, Who told thee thou wast naked? Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldst not eat?" God of course knew the whole story, but before we can be forgiven there must be on our part conviction of sin and confession of the same. This God would give to Adam and draw from him that He might forgive him (see Prov. xxviii., 13, and I John i., 9).

12. "And the man said, The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." This sounds very badly. Adam, thou hast fallen very far and brought us down with thee, for some of us have talked that way. But see the sin. He finds fault with the gift of God and lays the blame on her. Now see Jesus, who has taken upon Himself all the guilt of His body, the church, and borne it, that He might present her to Himself without spot (Eph. v., 27).

13. "And the Lord God said unto the woman, What is this that thou hast done? And the woman said, The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." She did not ask, as some do now, why God allowed the serpent to come to her, and why God did not keep her from falling, but she makes confession and pleads guilty. And both having now confessed the way is open for the revelation of God's salvation by grace (Rom. iii., 10, 24).

14. "And the Lord God said unto the serpent, Because thou hast done this, thou art cursed above all cattle," etc. What kind of a creature the serpent was before this and of what form we are not told. But it is evident he did not go upon his belly as now. Eve will tell us when we see her if it is worth while to know.

15. "And I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed. He shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." The Lord God speaks to the enemy in the serpent and in the first clause declares the woman's restoration to God and her hatred of the devil, all brought about by God Himself, who says, "I will put."—Lesson Helper.

Reclaiming Salt Meadows.

By a remarkable piece of engineering, a large area of salt meadows, nearly 1500 acres, at Bridgeport, Conn., has been ditched, diked against the tide and is rapidly being got into upland grass.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

WHILE entertaining a party of friends in New York City Mrs. Magnus Ahlberg's Christmas tree caught fire. She leaped with her babe out of a fourth story window to the street below. The child was instantly killed, and the mother was fatally injured.

WHILE suffering from insanity due to an attack of the grip, Swinthin C. Shortlidge, Principal of Shortlidge's Academy for Young Men at Media, Penn., shot and killed his wife while walking with her in a country road near the school.

JOHN Y. MCKANE, of Gravesend, N. Y., was indicted for election frauds on seven felony and four misdemeanor counts by the Extraordinary Grand Jury in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE New York Legislature at Albany met and organized by the election of George R. Malby as Speaker of the Assembly and Charles T. Saxton as President pro tem of the Senate; the Governor's message was read in both Houses.

MRS. ANNIE HACKETT'S lodging-house at Buffalo, N. Y., burned. There were no fire-escapes. Two persons are dead and five may die.

EX-CONGRESSMAN ORLANDO B. POTTER was stricken with apoplexy on the street in New York City and died at the Democratic Club a few minutes afterward.

THE total loss by the burning of the Globe Theatre, Boston, Mass., was $350,000. The Hanlons lose $75,000. John Stetson says he will at once rebuild.

A QUARRYMAN at Roxbury, Mass., let fifteen pounds of dynamite fall. The explosion killed three men, injured others, and damaged near-by buildings.

AT a conferenee of the heads of the municipal departments, New York City, it was decided to provide work for the poor by carrying on public improvements.

THE Republican State Convention at Harrisburg, Penn., nominated Galusha A. Grow for Congressman-at-Large from Pennsylvania, and adopted resolutions denouncing the Wilson Tariff bill and the President's Hawaiian policy.

FREDERICK THOMAS GREENHALGE was inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, at Boston, before the members of the Legislature in joint convention.

DANIEL MOORE, a loom boss at Wilson's Woolen Mill, committed suicide at Trenton, N. J. He threw himself between two huge cog wheels in the power room and was literally ground to pieces. He had been ill with grip.

Two miners named Peter Leavitz and John Zinka, both Polanders, were killed in the Twin Shaft at Pittston, Penn., by a fall of coal and rock.

THE Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, declared in favor of an issue of $200,000,000 in Government bonds.

South and West.

COLONEL CHARLES T. O'FERRALL was inaugurated Governor of Virginia at Richmond.

AT Kenesaw, Neb., Fred Smith, a boy of sixteen, accidentally killed his mother, Mrs. J. D. Smith, while handling a revolver.

FOUR lives were lost in Omaha, Neb., as the result of a drunken row. James Cummings hurled a lamp at a companion which exploded and burned to death the four men in the room.

RIVALRY between the towns of Frazier and Dayton, in Iowa, led to a fight, in which Marshal Larson, of Dayton, was killed and many men injured.

A FREIGHT train crashed into the rear of another freight ten miles east of Lawrence, Kan. The caboose, a passenger coach, a carload of lumber and a carload of hogs were burned. Four men were killed, five hurt.

A FIRE in Toledo, Ohio, destroyed property valued at $550,000.

A ROBBERS' den has been discovered under the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair, Chicago.

BURGLARS blew open a "warranted burglar-proof" safe in the vaults of the Franklin Grove Bank, Ill., and destroyed $20,000 of the bank's money, leaving but $5000 as booty.

REV. CHARLES JOURNEYCAKE, Chief of the Delaware Indians, died a few days ago at Altuwee, Indian Territory.

Washington.

THE President's New Year's reception was attended by 5000 people. Receptions were given Cabinet officials and a ball by Ambassador Pauncefote. Two harmless cranks were arrested at the White House just before the reception.

THE Chilean Government has notified Secretary of State Gresham that it cannot accept the proposition of the United States for an extension of the existence of the United States and Chilean Claims Commission, now in session.

COLONEL J. HAMPTON HOGE, of Virginia, United States Counsel to Amoy, China, has been dropped from the consular service, as a result of an investigation of the charges against his integrity.

A two per cent. tax upon individual incomes of over $4000 and upon corporate incomes was agreed upon by Democratic members of Ways and Means, with increased tax on bonded whisky and an extension of the bonding period, a tax on playing cards and an increased tax on cigarettes.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians in Wyoming for the cession of a portion of their lands to the Government have made a report in which they state that they could not reach a fair agreement with the Indians and consequently dropped the negotiations.

THE President made the following nominations: John W. Ross, Commissioner of the District of Columbia; Perry T. Cumberson, of New Jersey, Assistant Appraiser of Merchandise in the District of New York; Tully Brown, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

JUDGE LONG, of Michigan, was restored to the pension rolls by Commissioner Lochren.

THE President and Mrs. Cleveland gave the first state dinner of the season, in honor of the members of the Cabinet.

Foreign.

CAPTAIN PICKING has cut off the shore leave of the sailors of the American fleet at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, as a precaution against yellow fever.

A THOUSAND deaths from cholera have occurred at Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, since the beginning of the outbreak.

DURING a charity carnival at Nijni Novgorod, Russia, on the Volga River the ice broke, and a large number of people fell into the river. Twenty-eight persons were drowned.

SEVERAL more anti-tax riots occurred in Sicily, in which eight persons were killed and many wounded by the troops; public buildings in two towns were set on fire by mobs.

WAR operations between Nicaragua and Honduras have commenced.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE, United States Consul at Dundee, Scotland, is dead. He was born at West Point, N. Y., in 1815.

INCREASING alarm is felt by the Italian Cabinet over the troubles in Sicily; 40,000 troops are already in the island, and another section of the reserves has been called out; five people were killed in an anti-tax riot.

A STATE of siege was declared in Sicily on account of the anti-tax agitation there.

EXTREMELY cold weather prevailed in Europe; many deaths and great suffering among the poor were reported; a blizzard raged in several countries.

LATER NEWS.

CAPTAIN ELMER WILLETS was killed at his stock faam at Dias Creek, N. J., by being gored to death by a bull.

WILL FARMER, who murdered his wife, was hanged at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Philip Evans, colored, was hanged at Bardstown, Ky., for an assault upon a little white girl.

AT Frisco, Coffee County, Ala., William Clowers owed his brother John eighty cents, and out of this a quarrel arose. John became so enraged that he killed his brother with a club and pistol.

UNITED STATES SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSAY was renominated by acclamation by the joint Democratic legislative caucus at Frankfort, Ky.

FIFTY-TWO persons, charged with murder, are in the Chicago jail.

DISPATCHES from Captain Picking at Rio indicate that the end of the insurrection is near at hand; cipher instructions were sent to him by President Cleveland.

IT was decided by a caucus of the Democratic members of Congress to support the Wilson Tariff bill and hasten a vote.

INTENSELY cold weather, with snow storms, prevailed all over England and in some parts of the Continent. The Thames is frozen over, the navigation of the Rhine is impeded by ice and at Madrid, Spain, the thermometer was fifteen degrees below freezing point.

YELLOW fever has broken out at Rio Janeiro; there were seven deaths from the disease in one day.

A FIRE started at Peekskill, N. Y., in the bake shop of P. Wessells & Sons. Charles Curry, aged thirty years, and Henry Penzhorn, aged forty-eight years, both bakers, were burned to death.

MAJOR W. BOWEN MOORE, a pension claim agent, whose field of operation embraced the whole of New York State, was arrested at Buffalo, N. Y., by United States Marshal Watts, on a warrant charging him with frauds upon the Pension Department. Major Moore's son and his whole office staff were arrested at the same time as parties to the conspiracy. Frauds representing $150,000 have been already unearthed and the full amount is expected to reach $1,000,000; 4500 out of 6000 claims are proved to be fraudulent.

ACTING-SECRETARY CURTIS instructed the Postmaster at New York to make room in an appropriate niche or corner of the New York Postoffice building for a bust of the late Postmaster Pearson.

THE report of the Trial Board on the speed of the new cruiser Olympia has been made out, and the calculations of the trial run in Santa Barbara Channel, off San Francisco, Cal., have culminated in a verdict of 21.686 knots. This means a premium of $300,000 for the builders.

MRS. ROUSE and her demented daughter, aged twenty-one years, were burned to death in their beds at New Richmond, Mich. They were alone in a small one-story building.

CLARK BURR, one of the wealthiest and most prominent farmers in Elgin, Ill., shot and instantly killed his seventeen-year-old son, Charles Burr. The two were engaged in a quarrel.

MRS. COCKRELL, wife of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, died in Washington after a short illness, of pneumonia.

THE President commuted the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life in the cases of George Bardy and Edward Norris, two colored boys convicted of the murder of Peter H. Young, an elderly merchant in Washington in July, 1892, and sentenced to be hanged January 12.

COLD weather prevailed all over the British Isles. Railroad communication was badly delayed, and dense fogs seriously impeded the navigation of the Channel.

EXPOSURE of a plan to capture the rebel Brazilian, Admiral Da Gama, resulted in the shooting of the naval officer who betrayed the plot.

JONES, the public hangman of Victoria, Australia, has committed suicide by cutting his throat. He refused to execute Mrs. Knorr.

BROTHER KILLED BROTHER.

The Survivor is Lost, the Mother Dead and the Father Dying.

A few days ago Edward Noe, aged sixteen, John Noe, aged eighteen, and John Lochard, aged nineteen, residents of Watson, Ind., went coon hunting. Each had a shotgun. They had gone but a mile when John Noe was accidentally shot and killed by his brother Edward.

Edward became insane over his brother's death and wandered from where the shooting took place, since which time no trace of him has been found. It is feared that he has committed suicide.

The mother of the boys was dangerously ill at the time and was unable to survive the shock and died. Since the death of his wife, the killing of one son, and the disappearance of the other, Robert Noe, the husband and father, has become hopelessly ill, and his death is momentarily expected.

GEORGE N. LEIGHTON, a prominent citizen, committed suicide rather than face the consequences of robbing Cincinnati's charitable institutions, with which he was connected.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CHANGE OF SEED.

Bulletin No. 15 of the Missouri station is devoted to a report on the varieties of wheat and oats and to the differences in those grains and in potatoes resulting from a change of seed.

It appears that oats and potatoes respond more readily to changed conditions, and under unfavorable conditions deteriorate more rapidly than does wheat. This does not follow from the facts given, yet it is borne out by experience and other experimental data.

The results show the danger of an indiscriminate change of seed, and also show the influence the vigor of the seed may exert upon the crop.

THE SILO.

The prejudice against the silo is still strong in some places, and particularly among those people who are slow to change. Nevertheless, the silo is a great invention, for it comes nearer than any other process in preserving the natural juiciness of nature's food. Dry fodder and roots are not half so good as when green. There is something lost in the drying process which cannot be restored. Silage yields far better results than dry fodder.

It is true that chemists find more food value in the same cornfield cured than they do when ensilaged, but the cattle tell a different tale. This is due almost entirely to the succulent nature of the silage, which is easily assimilated. If farmers would lay aside prejudice and learn how to make sweet ensilage, they could keep many more cattle that they do to-day.—[New York World.

THE CAUSE OF BLOODY MILK.

Some cows by some defect of the milk organs have always more or less blood, as it appears in the milk. But this may not be blood, and is more likely some red coloring matter derived from the milk, but not really blood. It may then be due to imperfect secretion of the milk, in its formation from the glandula tissue of the udder. Or it may be blood that escapes from the capillaries that supply this tissue, and this has been known to be a constitutional defect, the milk for two years or more being always red. This red matter, however, sinks to the bottom of the pan, and does not effect the butter, of course spoiling the milk for other uses. The remedy in a chronic case is difficult, but in other cases has been found in giving continued small doses of Epsom salts, four ounces daily for some weeks. A cow of this kind should be fed but little grain.—[New York Times.

HOW TO TEL A GOOD FEEDER.

A steer feeder says that all who have had much experience will agree that the head should be short and broad, giving an ample breadth between the eyes. The horn should be fine and short, and the eye should be bright and full. The neck should be short and fine. A thick, clumsy neck may be good enough for a hog, but it is out of place in a steer. The brisket should come down deep and full, and there should be great width between the fore legs to give ample room for the lungs. Back of the shoulders the body should be full, the ribs springing well out, and the back be broad, straight and smooth, with no sinking between the chine and the rump. The hips should be straight and the flanks well filled and come down low. The hide should be soft and velvety; if thick and covered with a good coat of hair, so much the better, as it will help to keep the animal heat and withstand the cold weather. The thigh should be full and the hind legs straight. All the legs should be short and the steer stand squarely on them. Add to this a broad loin and rump and a fine tail, and you have a steer which will take on fat readily and become a source of profit to his owner.

THE FARMER'S HAND WORK.

Many agricultural writers are discussing the old question whether farmers of the present day can afford to do themselves the hard manual labor needed to be done on every farm. The old aphorism of Franklin, that he who would thrive by plowing must either hold or drive, holds good even yet. The farmer who employs does not or cannot give any attention to his business must fail. But he can take his choice of the work he will do. If he be a really good farmer he will not do anything himself that an employe can do as well or better.

In such a job as underdraining, for example, the work of throwing out the dirt requires mainly muscle, which can be hired cheaper than most farmers can do it themselves. But levelling the bottom, fitting the joints and securing an even fall are points that require skill and thought. It is on these that the whole value of the drain depends. It requires skilled labor to do this kind of work, and though not so severe on the muscles as digging the ditch it is more apt to be dirty and disagreeable. It often also requires nearly as much time to bring the bottom of the drain to an even fall as it does to throw out the dirt down to the bottom. With each increase of depth the difficulty of working also increases.

So, though the farmer chooses what seems to be the easiest labor, he is pretty sure to be as tired at night as is the hardest hand worker in his employ. It is the same, too, with other labor on the farm. The direction and care needed to keep employees at work, to market the crops and to purchase what is needed to keep work going is quite as hard labor as any that the hired man does. It is, however, labor that has a great variety, and therefore does not exhaust as does the labor which employs only the muscles.—[American Cultivator.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The full-grown goose should average a pound of feathers during the season.

Dry leaves for the hens to scratch in will afford them the necessary exercise.

The compact and early maturing breeds are said to pay the best of any.

If hens are fed on nothing but corn and wheat they will cease laying after a time.

Procure new blood every year if you would prevent your flock "running down."

A cockerel mated to large hens usually gives large and vigorous chickens.

Ducks should commence laying the last of January or the beginning of February.

The Brahma, being unable to fly, is one of the best breeds for yards and low fences.

Winter eggs are profitable, and it will pay to obtain them by proper care and feeding.

It stands to reason that the cheaper fat is added to the hog the more will be the profit.

A dull sunken eye shows defective nutritive power and lack of constitution and vigor.

Chickens fatten faster on cooked than on raw food because it is more readily digested.

Thumps are often caused by feeding the brood sow too much whole corn while carrying a litter of sucklings.

Among ducks the Pekin is the largest, the Rouen the most beautiful, and the Aylesbury the most prolific.

If cut grass is given to the chicks it should be moist, as dry grass will pack in the crop and cause serious trouble.

When the hens are through moulting their food must be diminished to a laying ration, or over-fat hens and no eggs will result.

If a few dry cows or heifers are kept in the field with sheep and dogs, the dogs will seldom molest them after the sheep learn to recognize their big companions' value as protectors.

Do not stand a heated horse in a draught, and if very warm, rub him briskly all over with a coarse towel or a wisp of straw and cover him with a light blanket, which will absorb perspiration and prevent a chilling of the surface.

The reason why a much larger proportion of the get of our most famous stallions now prove to be trotters than in the days of Hambletonian is because the mares which are bred to them are so much better bred than formerly, while they are quite as good as individuals.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A rifle ball deflected from its course immediately resumes its line of flight after rimming the object it is unable to pass directly through.

A scientist who has been listening to the voice of the house fly through the microphone says it sounds very much like the neighing of a horse.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic is supposed to be about 100 miles from the island of St. Thomas, West Indies, where the "lead" goes down for 3,875 fathoms.

Iron works at Troy, N. Y., have made for a Havana, Cuba, sugar mill an iron valve weighing 6,500 pounds. The firm claims it to be the largest valve ever constructed.

The humming of telegraph wires is not caused by wind, for it is heard during dead calms. Changes of temperature, which tighten or loosen the wires, probably produce the sound.

P. Silvert, of Dohlen, Saxony, proposes the manufacture of glass pipes by rolling down molten glass in grooves or flutes, and using a core to complete the formation of the pipe or tube.

The venom of poisonous reptiles, insects, etc., kills by changing the shape of the blood corpuscles so as to make it impossible for them to circulate. This, of course, causes blood poisoning.

The largest magnet in the world is at Willett's Point, L. I. It is made of two condemned Dahlgren guns, each of 15-inch caliber, wound with eight miles of heavy cable and charged with electricity.

A coast gun built by Krupp when being tested at the Meppa proving grounds recently, threw the projectile 65,616 feet, or nearly thirteen miles, the gun having an elevation of 44 degrees. The projectile weighed 474 pounds, the charge of powder 253 pounds, giving an initial velocity of 2,099 feet. It is estimated the projectile reached an altitude of 21,456 feet, and its flight occupied 70.2 seconds.

Wild geese and wild ducks show knowledge as to the resistance of the atmosphere and sagacity in overcoming it. When flocks of them have to go long distances they form a triangle to cleave the air more easily and the most courageous bird takes position at the forward angle. As this is a very fatiguing post another bird ere long takes the place of the exhausted leader. Thus they place their available strength at the service of the party.

The Monkey Laughed.

In speaking of monkeys, Mr. Alchion said that Prof. Garner has already succeeded in finding 202 words in the monkey vocabulary. "I think he will be successful," said Mr. Alchion, "in solving the monkey tongue. The sailors have always said that a monkey could talk, but was afraid if he showed any linguistic proclivities or displayed any charming flow of language that he would be made to work. I know that monkeys communicate by signs made with the tongue, but I could not understand what they meant to convey with each other. I was riding in a canoe or pirogue one day in British Honduras along a very small stream in the interior of the country—in the very heart of monkeyland.

Those little boats are easily capsized, and in fact, it only takes a sneeze to turn one over. We passed under a bending bough. A native was paddling the boat. He told me to watch out for my head. I did not hear in time, and when I stooped the boat turned over in the water. At the instant of the predicament a big monkey near the bank broke into laughter. He laughed four or five times distinctly, and seemed to be aware of the fact that I was standing waist deep in water and wet from head to foot. There is no doubt about the Professor finding the language of the monkey."—[New Orleans Picayune.

How She Learned.

Miss Beautie—"What a perfect specimen of Ionian architecture!"

Adorer (an architect)—"Indeed it is, and I am delighted to find that you know so much about architecture."

Small brother—"Oh, you ain't the first architect sister has been engaged to."

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

Beautiful springlike weather.

The Misses Greene and Madden have returned to Bucknell university.

C. H. Drake, one of our popular pedagogues, has taken up housekeeping in the Hudson mansion on Main street.

John M. Drake, teacher at Broad Top City, was shaking hands with his many friends in Saltillo on Saturday.

Mrs. Margaret Park, widow of Andrew Park, who died about a week ago, died on Saturday evening, aged about 80 years.

Dr. Philip E. Weaver, of our town, is enjoying remarkably good health. His life is almost a miracle after experiencing the surgical operation he did some months ago.

H. T. Weaver, our postmaster, is snugly located in his new store room. It is so much like the one that was burned, that any person not knowing about the fire would not know the difference.

People are continually talking about panic and hard times, but by judging from the business movements in this town there never were better times enjoyed in this place since the late war. Several new enterprises have been embarked in recently and more talked of.

The latest novelty in this section was the literary entertainment at Pine Grove school house one afternoon a short time ago. Interesting talks were given by some of the patrons and directors as well as some of the pupils. Ralph Madden, teacher, deserves much commendation for the practical manner in which he is conducting said school.

A. K. Greene is improving.

Mr. Uttley continues on the sick list.

Mrs. Ida Shaver has been on the sick list with la grippe.

It is said C. B. Crum is making roller flour of snowy whiteness.

Miss Amanda Finley left her home for Mansfield, Ohio, on Monday.

Joseph Parks is quite sick and his P.O. S. of A. brethren are sitting up with him nightly.

The house occupied by Wm. Sollers is to be occupied by its owner, Mrs. Charles Lear.

Creveling Drake and family are very comfortably situated in their new home on Main street.

It is said Boyer Senft will occupy part of his mother's house for the balance of this winter.

Rev. J. D. R. Strayer preached in the Baptist church last Sunday night. The Rev. has been in poor health but looks quite well at this time.

The funeral of Mrs. Andrew Parks took place yesterday at 1 o'clock. Andrew Parks and wife were united a long time on earth and were only separated a short time by the angel of death.

The P. O. S. of A. are maktng extensive preparations for a patriotic entertainment at this place, which is expected to be full of lofty sentiment and patriotism. John Giffin is master of ceremonies.

Rev. L. D. Ott preached a very able sermon in the M. E. church last Sunday morning on the subject of foreign missions. His call for funds for foreign and home missions was ably responded to as only a portion of his congregation were present and the amount subscribed was nearly equal to last year.

The site for the lock-up at Saltillo has been changed, owing to the objection to having it built on the front part of Church street. A council meeting was called when C. Greene decided to grant a piece of ground to the borough for 15 years which is situated back of the Baptist church at the foot of the mountain and even if the the foundation is laid it will be better to change than have dissatisfaction on the part of property owners on Church street.

CASSVILLE.

The seminary buildings have been bought by Frank Barr, of Mill Creek.

The mission band held its regular meeting on Sunday and the service was very interesting.

The funeral service of Mrs. Andrew Park was conducted by Rev. Stine on Monday afternoon.

H. M. Corbin has been suffering from grippe, also, Nathan Horton, Mrs. Bruce Hissong and Mrs. Rachel Stever.

The meeting which is in progress in the M. E. church continues to grow in interest. There were six conversions during the week.

Rev. George Smith was born in 1810 and died Dec. 20, 1893. Almost eighty-four years he dwelt in the flesh. He was one of the first Methodists that settled in Trough Creek valley. In 1839 he was married to Elizabeth Estep. One child was born to them—Martin, who lives to mourn his loss and take care of his widowed mother. George was ordained deacon at the Maryland conference of the M. P. church held in Baltimore 1857. He was mighty in the scriptures, powerful in prayer, happy in singing, plain and practical in preaching and impressed all by holy Christ-like life. His end was peace. The funeral sermon was preached by the writer, who took for his text, "An old man and full of years, and has gathered to his people," after which we laid him to rest to await the trumpet sound, when we hope to meet him and never say "Good Bye."

W. BURROW.

MILL CREEK.

L. A. Himes is having his double tenant house remodeled.

Mrs. Lizzie Lytle; of Port Royal, was the guest of Miss Lottie Spiese last Sunday.

E. H. Green and B. E. Himes returned to the Jefferson medical college last week.

Charles McDonald, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is better at this writing.

Miss Minerva Mierley, of Shirleysburg, spent a part of last week with friends in this section.

Mrs James Thompson and family spent a week with her brother, Jacob Tate, of Bedford.

George Dickison, who has been suffering from an affection of the eyes, went to Altoona recently to have them treated.

A local institute will be held in this place on the 27th, of Jan. Let all who are interested in the cause of education lend a helping hand and make it a success.

Ten Day Excursion Tickets to Washington, D. C., at greatly Reduced Rates.

The success attending low-rate excursions to the nationol capital in the past prompts the Pennsylvania Railroad company again to place similar tickets on sale this winter and spring. These will be good for ten days, and on the special train or on any regular train except the limited, leaving Pittsburg on the dates selected, which are January 25, February 21, March 22 and April 19. The tickets will be gook for return passage for ten days, and stop-over at Baltimore in either direction will be permitted within the limit.

The rates on these trips place them within the means of all, and, considering the divers attractions of Washington and the educational benefits to be derived from a visit to its institutions, it would be difficult to imagine a better way in which to spend a few days.

The following rates will apply from the various points quoted, and the special train will be run on the following schedule:

	RATE.	TRAIN LVS.
Pittsburg	$9 00	8.05 A. M.
East Liberty	8 95	8.15 "
Braddock	8 80	8.28 "
Irwin	7 90	8.47 "
Uniontown	7 65	6.58 "
Connelisville	7 35	7.32 "
Scottdale	7 35	7.54 "
Greensburg	7 35	9.09 "
Butler	9 00	6 15 "
Indiana	8 45	6.25 "
Blairsville	7 55	9.22 "
Latrobe	7 35	9.26 "
Derry	7 35	9.36 "
Johnstown	7 35	10.22 A. M.
Cresson	7 35	11 12 "
Martinsburg	7 35	10.35 "
Hollidaysburg	7 35	11.20 "
Altoona	7 35	12.05 P. M.
Bellwood	7 35	12.17 "
Bellefonte	7 25	10.34 A. M.
Clearfield	7 25	9.58 "
Philipsburg	7 25	10.41 "
Osceola	7 25	10.50 "
Tyrone	7 25	12.27 P. M.
Huntingdon	6 65	12.55 "
Bedford	6 65	9.50 A. M.
Mt. Union	6 30	1.15 P. M.
McVeytown	5 95	1.35 "
Lewistown Junction	5 60	1.50 "
Mifflin	5 25	2.10 "
Port Royal	5 15	2.14 "
Newport	4 60	2.41 "
Duncannon	4 20	2.58 "
Washington, arrive		7.45 "

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

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1894

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Edward Everett Hale	Mary Kyle Dallas
Mrs. Ballington Booth	Mrs. N. S. Stowell
George Kennan	Amelia E. Barr
Mary Lowe Dickinson	Anna Katherine Green
"Josiah Allen's Wife"	Theodore Roosevelt
Charles F. Holder	Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth
Hjalmar H. Boyeson	Washington Gladden, D. D.
Helen Campbell	Hon. Thomas Dunn English
John Habberton	E Werner
S. P. Cadman	Helen V. Greyson
Mrs. M. A. Kidder	Dr. Charles C. Abbott
Eben E. Rexford	Prof. Felix L. Oswald
Elizabeth Olmis	
E. A. Robinson	
Hon. James Bryce	
Olive Thorne Miller	

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Some of the features which will make the LEDGER interesting to young and old are here enumerated:

Novels of American Life	Popular Information
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Novels of Southern Society	The Woman's World
Novels of Adventure	Short Stories
Novels of Metropolitan Life	Short Articles
Biographical Sketches	Explorations
Popular Sketches	Household Advice
Principles of Etiquette	Poems and Ballads
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	Historical Sketches
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CHRISTMAS

X—X—X

is over but this does not do away with the necessity of buying household necessities We had a good trade in holiday goods and now we are turning our attention to these necessities. Examine our stock.

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Fine and Perfect-Fitting SUIT.

Mount Union, - Penn'a.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., January 10, 1894

LOCAL NOTES.

—Argument court was held yesterday.

—Miss Gertie McDonald, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton last week.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—W. W. Smith, of Altoona, spent last week with friends in Hare's Valley.

—FOR RENT—One double and one single tenant house. Inquire of W. H. Rex.

—Eight hundrrd and thirty-eight deeds were recorded in this county in 1893,

—Charles W. Steel, of Union township, has been appointed mercantile appraiser.

—Rev. E. A. Pyles preached a splendid sermon in the M. E. church last evening.

—Rev. H. G. Furbay, of Tyrone, sprained his ankle Monday morning by a misstep.

—The State Agricultural Society will meet at Harrisburg Thursday and Friday of next week.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell left yesterday for Harrisburg to attend the Democratic state convention.

—FOR RENT.—A good two horse farm convenient to market. For further particulars call at this office.

—Austin Green, of Cassville, was in town Monday, on his way home from a visit to his sons at Bellwood.

—Rev. M. P. Doyle, of Reading, preached an excellent sermon in the U. B. church last Sunday evening.

—The Democratic state convention to nominate a candidate for congressman-at-large meets at Harrisburg today.

—The officers of W. C. No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., were installed last night by District President, S. N. Minnick, of Shade Gap.

—D. M. Smith, of Altoona, visited among relatives and friends in this vicinity last week. He was unable to work on account of a bealed hand.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—Belting—leather or rubber—best quality furnished to order on short notice. Call on or write for prices.
H. H. SWOPE.

—M. E. church services for next Sabbath. Sunday school, 9.30 A. M.; class meeting, 10.30; junior league, 4 P. M.; senior league, 6; preaching services, 7.

—ARRIVED.—A large lot of Men's new and first quality Gum Boots for $3.00 per pair, also, $1.00 Men's all wool Underwear at 83 cents. We always lead in prices. Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon.

—State Superintendent Schaeffer last Thursday decided that the free text books purchased with state money for use in the public schools can not be used by subscription schools after the regular term is ended.

—David B. Miller, wagonmaker, cut an ugly gash in the heel of his left hand yesterday with a chisel. The experience sickened him considerably. There is a certain class of people who oughtn't to handle edged tools.

—February 2nd will be the last day for filing nominations with the county commissioners for township and borough officers to be voted for February 20th. Nominating conventions should be held in all districts as early as possible.

—James Campbell, a 15 year old lad of Dysart, Cambria county, while out hunting on New Year's Day in the neighborhood of what is known as Bear Rocks, shot and killed a wild cat which measured five feet six inches from tip to tip.

—Some person threw a stone against a plate glass window of J. Brodbeck's store at Orbisonia last Thursday night and on Friday night another glass was broken in the same manner. It appears that some days ago half a beef was stolen from his store. A search warrant was taken out but the beef was not recovered. Inasmuch as lighted lamps hung at the windows which were broken it is surmised that the persons who threw the stones were attempting to strike the lamps and burn the store, out of revenge for the search that had been made.

—Mrs. John A. Toomey was summoned to Port Royal yesterday on account of the serious illness of her sister.

—The last week's issue of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman* contains not less than four advertisements of remedies for the grip and yet in the same issue "Doc" Morrison, the editor complains of having the fourth attack of that disease. "Doc" try your own remedies.

—The school directors of Tyrone have notified the tobacco dealers of that town that the law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes, etc., must be observed, and in case of violation of the same by selling to scholars of the school, the offenders will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Now let us see whether the resolutions will be enforced better than the law.

School Report.

Following is the report of the fourth month of our borough schools:

School No. 1—Mrs. Louisa A. Dell, Te'ch'r.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	22	19	41
Ave. "	20	17	37
Per cent. of "	89	99	94

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Charlie O'Connor, Charlie McMullen, Glendower McMullen, Foster Bell, James McHugh, John Hagans, James Hommond, Howard Chilcote, Thomas White, Annie Lamberson, Lizzie Chilcote, Wilda Rogers, Ludema Shore, Lomie White, Mattie Barclay, Ollie Lamberson, Nannie Nupper, Minnie Nupper, Ella Himes, Lomie McCarl, Pearl McDonald, Edith Wood. Charlie Moore and George Wrenner missed but one-half day each. Visitors, 13.

The following pupils were promoted from room No 1 to room No. 2: Minnie Nupper, Louie McCarl, Ada McDonald, Annie Lamberson, Olie Lamberson, Mattie Barclay, Mazie McMullen, Sallie McHugh, Ludema Shore

No. 2 School—E. Guy Rex, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals
Whole attendance	19	24	43
Ave. "	18	21	39
Per cent. of "	93	92	93

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Emory Neice, Philip McDonald, Bennie Barkley, John Robley, Lloyd Godard, Jesse Swope, Walter Lamberson, James Fisher, Myrtle Wright, Bertha Hooper, Mattie Himes, Mary White, Maud Hommon, Ada Wilson, Jessie Wise, Iva Chilcote. There were six pupils who missed but one-half day each. Visitors, 22.

The following pupils were promoted from room No. 2 to room No. 3: Duane Hicks, Philip McDonald, Eddie McCarl, Arthur Rogers, Myrtle Wright, Elsie White, Nellie Spangle, Jessie Wise, Annie Marlin, Daisy Hoover Nannie Myton.

No. 3 School—J. G. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance	19	15	34
Ave. "	17	12	29
Per cent. of "	94	86	90

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Oscar Wilson, Bruce Yocum, Wilbur Yocum, Howard Himes. Ray Godard, Edgar Griffin, John A. McHugn, Samuel Stroup, Dortha Robley, Emma McHugh, Ettie McDonald, Bessie Chilcote, Ada B. Wood, Anna V. Godard. Visitors, 18.

The following pupils were promoted from room No. 3 to room No. 4: Anna V. Godard, Dortha Robley, J. Lee Rex, Oscar Wilson, Martin Wilson, Samuel Stroup, Edgar Griffin.

No. 4 School—H. W. Pyles, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Tota's.
Whole Attendance	12	6	18
Ave. "	10	5	15
Per cent. of "	87	90	88

The following pupils missed no time during the month: Alda Parker, John Hooper, L. Dysart. Visitors, 6.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions of respect on the death of Sister Mary Logan were passed by the Epworth League at Mapleton, January 7, 1894:

WHEREAS, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove suddenly from our midst on the night of Jan. 4th, 1894, Sister Mary Logan, one of the charter members of our League, therefore, be it

Resolved, that in the death of Sister Logan our League has lost a devout Christian helper, one who was among the first to respond in the organizing of our League and now the first to answer roll call in the Heavenly land.

Resolved, that we, as a League, tender to the bereaved husband our Christian sympathy and, knowing that the Master doeth all things well, we, with him bow in meek submission to His will, rejoicing in the fact that she died in the harness, that she died in the work for the Master who suffered for her, faithful and watching in prayer, and that now she rests forever in His dear embrace.

Resolved, that we extend to the only surviving child, Brother Frank, our sympathy and would point him to the Father whom his mother delighted to serve, ever remembering that

All grief and doubt and unbelief
Flee where mother is;
Hope and faith and sweet relief
Come where mother is;
Mother, mother, name most sweet,
Heaven guide his weary feet
Home where mother is.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the bereaved husband and son and that they be entered on the minutes of our League and published in the MAPLETON ITEM.

MRS. JULIA B. DELL,
MRS. KATE SWOPE,
MRS. J. G. SPANGLER,
Committee.

Mrs. Mary L. Logan.

This community was thrown into a state of intense excitement last Thursday evening by the sudden death of Mrs, Mary L. Logan. She was in attendance at the protracted meeting in the M. E. church. The membership present after the sermon had gathered about the altar in a consecration service, and during the third prayer Mrs. Logan remarked to a couple ladies that she felt somewhat smothered and experienced difficulty in breathing. When the congregation rose she fell to the floor. Loving friends tenderly endeavored to relieve her and with the hope that fresh air would revive her she was carried from the church to her home but just as they reached the porch she ceased breathing. The cause of her death was heart trouble which has for a long time inconvenienced her and caused her friends to be apprehensive. February 27th, 1890 her elder son died very suddenly from the same trouble.

Mary Lynn Ramsey, daughter of David Ramsey, of Manor Hill, this county, was born June 10th 1843, hence, at the time of her death was aged 50 years, 6 months and 24 days. She was married to Thomas M. Logan September 30, 1868. To them three children—one daughter and two sons—were born. The daughter died in this place August 28, 1882 and the elder son at the time above stated. Besides the husband and one son she is survived by three brothers and one sister. They are William and James Ramsey, of Manor Hill, Robert A. Ramsey, of Mapleton, and Mrs. John Henry, of McAlevy's Fort. The remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery, last Sunday morning, in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends. The services were conducted by Rev. F. W. Curry.

Mrs. Logan was a devout Christian woman, an affectionate wife and mother and a good neighbor. She had many friends and all regret her death but all rejoice that she was so well prepared to stand in the presence of her King, For many years she had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and she discharged her duties as if the discharging of them were a pleasure. The ITEM extends sympathy to the bereaved friends.

Local Institute.

There will be an educational meeting in the Orbisonia hall, Saturday, January 20th. The following program has been arranged by the committee:

"How to Teach Punctuation,"—D. W. Irvin, C. M. Rosenberry, C. H. Drake, Clay Park.

"The Proper use of the Text-Book in the School Room,"—G. C. Hain, Bruce I. Myers, John M. Drake.

"Language Work,"—Ella Lockard, Bertha Madden, Mollie Chilcoat, Jennie Shearer.

"The Teacher's Library—What should It Contain?"—H. W. Pyles, A. S. Madden, E. Guy Rex, L. R. Smith.

"Compulsory Education—Pro and Con,"—B. F. Ripple, A. W. Sims, M. A. Felmlee.

"History,"—W. W. Cutshall, J. K. Leader, J. G. Lane.

"A Paper,"—H. J. Wickey.

"A Review,"—A. P. Silverthorn.

Please bring your "Songs and Glees."

All teachers, directors and patrons are cordially invited to be present.

COMMITTEE.

Card of Thanks.

I wish to express my heart felt thanks to my friends and neighbors through the columns of the ITEM for their sympathy and kindness during the hours of our extreme sorrow. Oh, my friends, words like those, which I am writing, seem to be so far from the real senti, ments of my heart, but receive them-dear friends, as the expressions of a true and honest heart. I shall ever hold you all in kind remembrance and to our brethren in each lodge, I would say, God bless you all.

T. M. & F. H. LOGAN.

School Report.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for third month ending January 2, 1894:

Latta Grove School—Allison Wible.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole attendance	15	11	26
Per cent. of "	91	83	87

The following pupils missed no time during the monch: Isaac Querry, Ora Querry, Miles Querry, Rhoda Smith. Visitors, 4.

Rev. Luther F. Smith.

Rev. Luther F. Smith, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, at Hollinaysburg, died at his home in that place last Thursday afternoon.

The illness of Rev. Smith although severe was brief in duration, lasting but ten days. He gave the Christmas exercises in his church his active superintendence and in his endeavors to contribute to the happiness of the young people in his congregation, taxed his energies beyond their limit. On Christmas day, he contracted an attack of the grippe, while making a pastoral call. The illness rapidly developed into pneumonia and it became apparent that the indominitable will power alone of man was engaged in a losing conflict with the grim reaper. Surrounded by his wife and daughters, his congregation who had been drawn unto him as one family by the mystic chains of sympathy and sorrow, and the cheering presence of brethren in the ministry, the man of God surrendered his life portion to partake of the glad fruition of the saints in light. Death occurred at 2.30 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Smith was a son of George and Maria Smith, and was born at Columbia, Lancaster county, October 26, 1848.

December 23, 1874, he was united in wedlock at Germantown, Pa., with Miss Emma McLaughlin. His wife and three daughters—Laura, aged 17; Mada, aged 10, and Helen, aged 3 years—are the immediate survivors of his loss, and were at his bedside in his last hours.

He had just rounded out a score of years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, being ordained in 1873. The following is a list of his different charges: 1872-73-4, New Bloomfield; 1875-76, Milroy; 1877-78, Thompsontown; 1879, Du Boistown; 1880-81-82, Duncansville; 1883-84-85, Mount Union; 1887-88-89, South Herberton, Luzerne county; 1890-91-92, Altoona circuit. His pastorate at Hollidaysburg lasted but nine months.

In the death of Mr. Smith a bright light in the Masonic fraternity is extinguished. He was a member of Thompsontown lodge No. 371, of Thompsontown, Pa.; Mount Moriah chapter No. 196, of Hollidaysburg, and Mountain commandery No. 10 of Knights Templar, of Altoona. He was honored with the high office within the bestowal of craft, and was a chaplain in the grand lodge and chapter and prelate in the grand commandery.

Rev. Smith was a wise shepherd looking to the peace and unity of his flock. He made friends wherever he went and retained their friendship. He won the confidence and love of his congregation outside of the pulpit and this proved a greater power when he went into the pulpit. The great esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the great concourse of sorrowing friends who assembled at his funeral last Saturday afternoon to do honor to his memory, there being present persons from Mapleton, Mount Union, Tyrone, Bellwood, Altoona, Duncansville and other places. The large church and vestibule were crowded to the utmost and many were turned away unable to gain admittance. Revs. B. B. Hamlin, D. D., D. S. Monroe, D. D., J. Ellis Bell, E. T. Swartz, J. W. Rue, T. F. Reeser, J. H. McCord, J. W. Olewine nnd William Moses participated in the funeral service. The remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery at Hollidaysburg.

The ITEM and many other Mapleton friends extend sympathy to the bereaved wife and children.

Literary Society Programme.

Following is the programme of the literary society held at the Latta Grove school house, January 2nd, 1894:

Vocal music.

Declamation, by Esco Walker, entitled, "Christmas Eve."

Select reading, by Jesse Stever, entitled, "What the Dog Knew."

Dialogue, by David Dell and Robert Smith, entitled, "Needed a Guardian."

Select reading, by Clara Taylor, entitled, "Mayor Jones' Courtship."

Declamation, by Rhoda Monihen, entitled, "My Ideal."

Essay, by Allison Wible, entitled, "Characterization of Great Men."

Declamation, by Bruce Smith, entitled, "The Christmas Turkey."

Vocal music.

Question for debate was, "Resolved, That Women Should have the Right of Suffrage in these United States." Speakers. Affirmative, Miles Monihen, Allison Wible, Michael Stever. Negative, Miles Taylor, Henry Monihen.

The judges, who were David Heck, Wesley Hanawalt and H. Rider, decided in favor of affirmative.

Speakers in general debate: Affirmative. Wesley Hanawalt, Allison Wible, Michael Stever, Sadie Chilcote. Negative, Henry Monihen, Henry Stever, Ada B. Wible. The house decided in favor of the affirmative.

CLARA TAYLOR,
JENNIE DELL,
RHODA MONIHEN,
Committee.

Winter Goods.

The time of the year is now at hand that you will want heavy goods, such as Cotton Flannels, Colored flannels, Mixed Goods and

RED FLANNELS,

also all grades of winter Underwear. We have them in stock an and prices to suit any and all. Our stock

BOOTS AND SHOES

and Rubber Goods is also complete. We aim to keep a complete stock of Groceries. We can suaply your wants in any line. We know

TIMES ARE DULL

and Money scarce but we want to say that you can get as much value for your dollar here as any where in the county. We also take any kind of marketable

PRODUCE

in exchange for goods the same as cash. Remember the place.

A. B. GILLAM,
Mapleton, Pa.

HOLIDAY SLIPPERS.

I have the finest line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS ever brought to Huntingdon, and will sell them at prices that will astonish you.

Winter Footwear of every description.

SPECIAL ATTENTION!
I have arranged to do repair work promptly and satisfactorily. Boots and Shoes made to measurement.

Geo W. Yocum
Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

AGENT'S NOTICE.
Estate of Henry Pheasant, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of agency of the estate of Henry Pheasant, deceased, late of Union township, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
G. W. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Dec. 4, '93. Agent.

AGENTS WANTED To canvass for the sale of OUR HOME-GROWN NURSERY STOCK. NEW PROFIT SHARING SYSTEM. Salary and expenses paid. W & T SMITH CO. The Geneva Nursery, Geneva, N. Y. Established 1846. One of the Largest, Oldest Established, and Best Known Nurseries in the United States.

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MUNN & CO., NEW [illegible]

MORE NEWS FROM HAWAII

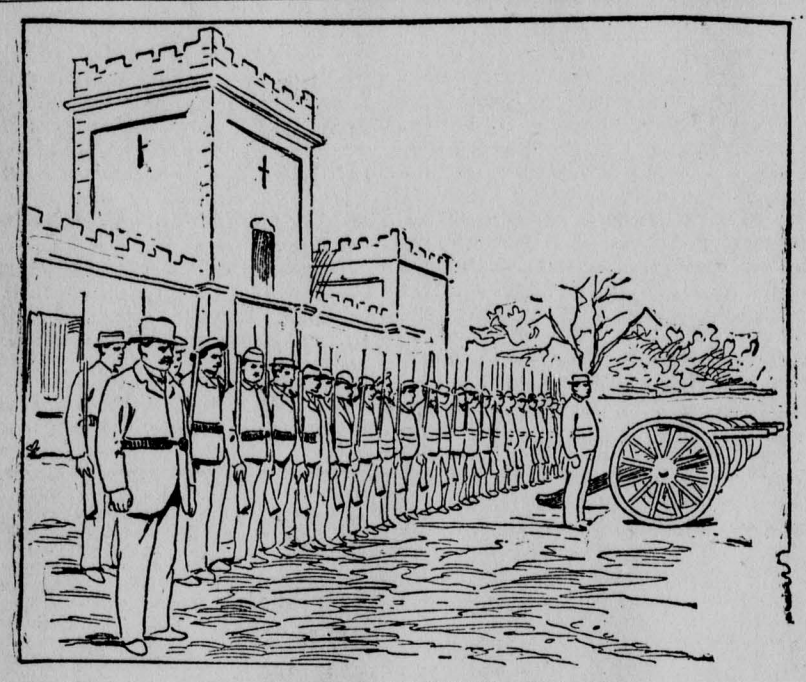
THE CORWIN ARRIVES WITH IMPORTANT DISPATCHES.

More Correspondence Made Public at Washington — Thurston Defines Hawaii's Position — Liliuokalani to Have Been Housed at Our Legation, But She Wouldn't Go.

A dispatch from San Francisco, Cal., says: The United States revenue cutter Corwin, which was sent to Honolulu with State Department dispatches for Minister Willis, returned and cast anchor in a remote part of the bay. No one was allowed anywhere near her.

A reporter in a boat met the cutter off the fort. His inquiries as to how things were going at Honolulu were unanswered. All hands had evidently received the strictest injunctions as to silence on that point, and no intelligence could be got out of anybody. Only a hint of news at first was given by one of the crew, who said:

"There is a big row on down in Honolulu."



BATTALION OF THE PROVISIONAL NATIONAL GUARD.

Afterward, in answer to a question, Captain Munger yelled back:

"The Queen had not been put back on the throne when we left, but she may be there now all the same."

From the appearance of the Corwin she must have been pressed during the run, and the chances were that it had not been more than ten days since she left Honolulu.

Her starboard coal bunkers were apparently empty, as she had a decided list to port. At the Navy Yard the cutter will go out of commission and be returned to the Custom House authorities. The Mohican is at Mare Island fully equipped and provisioned. If more assistance is required at Honolulu she can be despatched in an hour.

Revised, corrected and complete copies of the Hawaiian correspondence transmitted to Congress with the President's message of December 18 have been received from the Government Printing Office and have been laid before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A confidential dispatch from Mr. Willis to Secretary Gresham dated November 11, 1893, reads as follows:

"HONOLULU, November 11, 1893.

"Sir—On the 7th inst., at 11 o'clock, I presented to the Provisional Government Mr. Blount's letter of recall and the letter accrediting me as his successor. The time since then has been occupied with the reception of executive, judicial, and diplomatic representatives of the provisional and foreign Governments. I have not, therefore, had an opportunity of executing more fully your instructions, nor was fuller action advisable while the excitement was so great.

"I expect on next Monday morning (November 13) to have an interview with the Queen which, if satisfactory, will be followed immediately by one with the Provisional Government. I have therefore inclosed a telegram to your dispatch agent at San Francisco as follows:

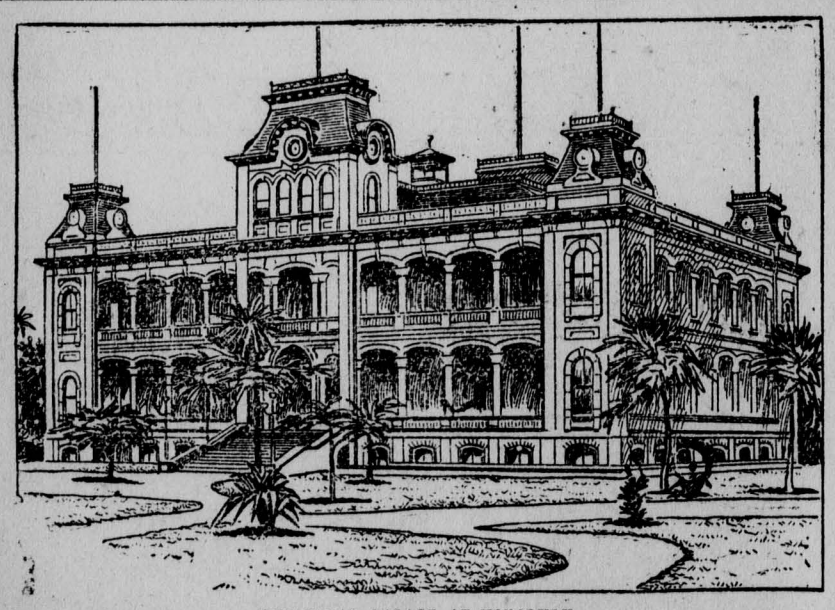
"'Report can be sent to Congress on the 19th of November,' it being my understanding that you desired to have all the facts presented before any decisive action here.

"The Alameda, the next vessel leaving here after next Monday, will not reach San Francisco until November 23d, during which interval it is hoped some definite result may be secured."

On the 16th of November Mr. Willis telegraphed Secretary Gresham as follows:

"Views of first party so extreme as to require instructions. WILLIS."

This may have been the dispatch which called forth from Secretary Gresham the reply:



THE ROYAL PALACE AT HONOLULU.

"WASHINGTON, November 24, 1893.

"The brevity and uncertainty of your telegrams are embarrassing. You will insist upon amnesty and recognition of obligations of the Provisional Government as essential conditions of restoration. All interests will be promoted by prompt action.

"W. Q. GRESHAM."

M[illegible] confidential dispatch of [illegible] that the question as [illegible] was prepared to [illegible] been had been officially asked of him by the British Minister, Major Woodhouse. Mr. Willis says:

"I replied (to the British Minister) that, without reference to her royal claims, the Queen stood in such relations to the United States, that she was entitled to and would receive the amplest protection at their hands. As a matter of fact, I have already ascertained that at present she did not desire our protection. After next Monday, however, and earlier if necessary, I shall insist on her coming to the Legation."

The domiciling of Queen Liliuokalani in the American Legation appears to have been an intention which he left unexecuted.

As to the danger to the public peace in Honolulu, the precautions taken to preserve order by use of the United States forces if necessary, and the character of the Provisional Government, Mr. Willis, also under date of November 11, 1893, makes the following report, not heretofore published:

"The United States steamships Philadelphia and Adams are connected with Honolulu by telephone, but in the event of riot, Admiral Irwin, now in command, has made arrangements for rocket signaling.

"There is undoubtedly in this Government, as in all Governments, a class of reckless, lawless men who, under the impression that they have the moral support of some of the better class of citizens, may at any moment bring about a serious condition of affairs. Fortunately, the men at the head of the Provisional Government are acknowledged by all sides to be of the highest integrity and public spirit, which, combined with the large material interests they represent, will, it is hoped, cause them to stand firmly and successfully for peace and good government.

"The Japanese Consul General, Mr. Suburo Fujii, has just called to say that his people, who now number nearly one-third of the male population, are very apprehensive of immediate disturbances. He desired to know whether I would advise him to send for a man-of-war. I declined to give him any advice. He then inquired whether his people would expect protection from the United States troops. I told him that if it was his request and that if his people were non-participants in any trouble, he could probably rely upon the protection of our Government. The American interests here are so extensive and all interests are so close that it is impossible to touch one without involving all."

The possibility of the Provisional Government being transformed into a republic was brought to the attention of the State Department by Mr. Willis on November 6th, 1893, when he telegraphed Secretary Gresham:

"Two hundred and sixty rifles and ammunition arrived by steamer Saturday. Rumor that Provisional Government will declare for republic, with constitution already prepared."

There is also included in the correspondence a letter from Minister Thurston to Secretary Gresham, which has not been published. Replying to the statement of the President's position based on Mr. Blount's report, Mr. Thurston, under a date as recent as December 5 last, one day after the assembling of Congress, and just before he started back to Honolulu, writes as follows:

"In opposition to such proposed action I hereby, on behalf of the Government I represent, submit:

"There is nothing lacking to constitute the present Government of Hawaii a full, free, and independent sovereignty, subject to all the obligations and entitled to all the rights, privileges, and courtesies accorded by the United States Government to the most favored Nations with whom it is in treaty relations.

"The Government of the United States has acquired no jurisdiction over the independent sovereign State of Hawaii. There being two distinct sovereignties, jurisdiction by the United States can only be obtained in three ways:

"(1) By conquest. (2) By treaty. (3) By voluntary submission to the decision of the United States Government in the nature of arbitration.

"There is no claim made that the sovereignty of Hawaii is subordinate to that of the United States by reason of conquest, nor has it been surrendered by treaty.

"There is a suggestion, however, in the communication by yourself to the President, above referred to, that authority by voluntary submission in the nature of a power to arbitrate has been conferred upon the Government of the United States. I refer to that portion wherein you state that 'the Government of Hawaii surrendered its authority under a threat of war, until such time as the Government of the United States, upon the facts being presented to it, should reinstate the constitutional sovereign, and the Provisional Government was created' to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

"I submit that no such authority has been conferred, and in support of such contention present the following reasons:

"I. If the parties in Hawaii contending for the control of the Government had intended to submit their differences to the arbitration of the United States, a formal statement of such differences and the points to be settled would have been drawn up and signed in the usual form of an agreement for arbitration. No such action has been taken.

"2. An arbitration is essentially a judicial proceeding, the elemental features of which, under the principles and forms of procedure in use both in the United States and Hawaii, are, first, notice of the charges made or points at issue; second, opportunity to hear and cross-examine evidence produced by the opposing party; third, opportunity to produce evidence in support of claims made and to meet that of the opposing party; fourth, a full and fair hearing accorded to both parties in open court.

"In no particular have these particulars, fundamental to the just and equitable decision of the simplest judicial issue, been observed in this admittedly complicated question.

"It is an axiom of law that no man may take advantage of his own wrong. The fact that the United States Minister, with or without the authority of his Government, may have trespassed upon the international rights of Hawaii, does not thereby confer jurisdiction upon the Government of the United States to now again, and deliberately, trespass upon such rights.

"If the United States Minister or naval officers have exceeded their authority or violated their instructions, they are responsible to their Government therefor. The Hawaiian Government has no control over them. It is not responsible for what they did and is not and cannot be held answerable to the Government of the United States for their acts nor to have forfeited any of its attributes of independent sovereignty by reason of their actions, whether the same were right or wrong, authorized or unauthorized."

The correspondence closes with a dispatch from Minister Willis, dated Honolulu, December 4, 1893, in which he says:

"Government last Wednesday inquired as to authenticity of your published letter and intentions of the President. I have declined to-day to answer. Prompt action desirable."

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

IOWA is overrun with tramps.

MARYLAND ships coke to Mexico.

THE cinnamon crop is 16,000 tons.

ARCTIC whalers report a big season.

POPOCATAPETL is now in a state of eruption.

CHOLERA is raging in St. Petersburg, Russia.

FLORIDA shipped $1,200,000 worth of moss last year.

ALDEN (N. Y.) farmers are feeding cows with wheat.

CHICAGO'S $1,500,000 Y. M. C. A. building has been dedicated.

NEW YORK'S death rate last year was 22.46, the lowest since 1877.

GERMANS from Kansas are establishing colonies in Maryland.

NEW YORK CITY budget for 1894 is placed at something over $35,000,000.

INDIA'S wheat area for 1894 shows an increase over 1893 of six per cent.

DURING the year 1893 78,839,233 pieces of money were coined at Philadelphia.

IT cost $50,000 a year to pay the gas bills of New York grammar and night schools.

FRANCE and Spain signed a commercial convention which will be in force for one year.

THE splendid vintage in France has made wine a drug in the market at one penny a quart.

THE National Wholesale Druggists' Association will wage war on "cut rate" drug dealers.

SICILIAN unrest is spreading to the mainland of Italy and Naples is threatened with street riots.

KILLED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Captain Lendy and Twenty-six British Soldiers Slain.

A despatch from Sierra Leone, northwest coast of Africa, says: "Captain Lendy and Sergeant Liston of the British army, together with twenty-six men of a West India regiment, have been killed at Warina, in the interior. Details of the affair are very meagre. Captain Lendy had charge of the newly-organized frontier police, and it is surmised that at the time of the mishap he was in command of a frontier expedition and the French mistook him and his men for the natives, against whom they were then operating."

The expedition, consisting of 430 soldiers and 120 of the frontier police, was under the command of Captain Ellis. It started out three weeks ago to chastise the Sofas, who have been giving much trouble to British traders on the coast near the French territory.

The French authorities on the frontier were notified of the despatch of the British expedition, as the French troops also were engaged in punishing the marauding Sofas under Ahmay Samadoo, a powerful chieftain, whose territory extends behind both the French and English territories.

The British were operating against a portion of the tribe which had been driven into the British sphere by a French force of Senegalese, commanded by French officers.

The collision between the British and French forces is said to have been due to the fact that the French commander, not expecting to find the British so far north, mistook them for Sofas and opened fire.

RIOTS IN SICILY.

Many Killed in a Fight Between Troops and a Mob.

The presence of large bodies of troops in Sicily and the establishment of martial law have not had the effect of awing the disorderly element. At Marineo a bloody riot occurred. A band of men, estimated to have numbered several thousand, gathered in one of the low quarters of the town and started to parade the streets. Many revolutionary cries were uttered, and threats to loot the town were frequently heard.

A strong force of troops was depatched to disperse the mob. When the troops appeared they were attacked by the rioters, many of whom were armed with rifles or revolvers, and a desperate fight took place. Volley after volley was poured into the mob, and thirty of the rioters were killed. Fifty others were wounded.

RECORD BREAKING YEAR.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE LAST FISCAL TERM.

The Value of Imports Attained the Highest Mark, and the Exports of Gold and Silver Reached the Highest Figure in Our History—The Causes of the Gold Movement.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Worthington C. Ford, which has just been issued, comprises statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1893, and discusses the causes of the gold movement. The report says:

"Noticeable features of these figures are: The values of imports of merchandise attained the highest mark in the commercial history of the country, and the exports of gold reached a higher figure than ever before attained in a single year since the foundation of the Government. In 1864 the exports of gold reached the figure $100,661,634, and this has been the high-water mark of gold exports until the last year. In 1893 the net exports of gold were less than the net exports in 1864, being $87,506,463, as compared with $89,484,865 in 1864. The exports of 1864 were due to a pressure resulting from years of war and consequent derangement of commerce and industry, and to a general displacement of gold and silver from circulation by issues of bank and Government paper. An outward movement of gold of nearly the same amount, occurring in a time of peace and apparently in defiance of commercial laws, will make the year 1893 notable for this single item in its financial and commercial experience. It is true the country, in 1893, was better able to lose $87,500,000 in gold than it was in 1864. An import and export trade of $1,714,066,000 is good evidence of an economical standing and capacity, immeasurably superior to the situation that prevailed in 1864, when the trade of the country was only about one-fourth as great as in 1893, viz., $475,285,000.

"There are other features worthy of mention. The imports as well as the exports of silver coin and bullion attained an amount greater than is recorded in any one year in the history of the country. In 1873, which will be remembered as the year of panic and important monetary legislation, the exports of silver reached $39,751,859, a point that had never been attained in previous years, and has never been touched or exceeded in subsequent years until 1893, when the exports were $40,767,319. In 1890 the imports of silver touched the high level of $21,032,894, a movement probably due to anticipated legislation on silver. In 1893 the imports were $23,193,252, thus making a new record in the imports of silver.

"While the year 1892 gave the highest figures for exports of merchandise, commercially and financially the year 1893 will be the most notable because of the larger number of achievements, surpassing previous performances in no less than four items. The year 1893 also marked one step down in the relative importance of the American merchant marine in the foreign carrying trade of the country. Low as was the percentage of imports and exports carried in American vessels in 1892, so low as to give foundation to a belief that no lower point could be reached, there was an actual decrease in 1893, and 12.2 per cent. must be recorded as the lowest point this feature of our commercial history has touched.

"A number of circumstances combine to make the trade of the year 1893 an interesting study in the general laws governing international commerce. The previous two years were noteworthy through the enormous grain crop gathered in 1891 in the United States, and a partial failure of the similar crop in European countries, thus giving this country a natural command over European markets. The prevalence of good prices for these grain products reacted greatly in favor of the American farmer. An abnormally large cotton crop, coupled with an unusually low price, would seem to have discriminated against the cotton grower in favor of the cotton manufacturer. While a market was found for the increased production of food and raw material, the benefit was directly reaped by the farmer and manufacturer. Exports were largely increased and imports favored, with a result that the export trade figures for 1892 were larger than have ever before been attained in the commercial experience of the country.

"The influence of such an exceptional year was not confined to the twelve months of that year. It made itself felt in the succeeding year, but with constantly decreasing effect. An average crop of European cereals narrowed the market for the American product and sent the price of wheat to a point below which it would seem as if continued production could no longer be profitable—eighty cents a bushel exported, as compared with $1.03 a bushel in 1892. A large decrease in the cotton crop was not met by a corresponding increase in price. Thus internal influences were by no means so favorable to producer or manufacturer in this or other countries in the last year as in the year previous. The situation was further aggravated by a widespread and, in some senses, contradictory financial situation."

The chief cause of the movement of gold, the report says, was the withdrawal of large sums of foreign capital invested in this country, the foreigner finding it cheaper to export American securities to this country than to liquidate his indebtedness by an export of commodities or specie. The import movement of American securities the report estimates at from $90,000,000 to $125,000,000, and the extent of the entire movement from June, 1892, to June, 1893, at upward of $200,000,000. Against this return of American securities must be set the amounts purchased on foreign account, whether for speculation or for actual investments, which for the entire year is estimated at between $90,000,000 and $100,000,000. Thus the balance of this movement was upward of $100,000,000 on the side of imports of American securities.

DEATHS FROM COLD.

Many Destitute Persons Commit Suicide in Paris by Suffocation.

A dispatch from Paris, France, says that many deaths have been caused there by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and very poor people have been frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding relief from their sufferings have killed themselves, and several destitute persons have been picked up lifeless in the streets.

An old couple occupying a flat in the Boulevard Clinchy were found dead in one of their rooms. They had ignited a brazier of charcoal and the fumes had killed them. Many of the suicides have used this means of killing themselves.

DURING last year there were 4132 fires in New York City. The estimated loss has been $5,630,937, under $80,447,194 insurance. The average loss per fire is $1362.42.

There are in Florida 600,000 cocoanut trees, whose fruit is all sent to the New York market.

Miss Ortencia E. Allen
Salem, Mich.

Liver and Kidney

trouble caused me to suffer all but death. Eight weeks I lived on brandy and beef tea. The doctor said he had not a ray of hope for my recovery. I rallied and commenced taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and from the first felt better. I continued and am now able to assist my mother in her housework. I owe my life to Hood's Sarsaparilla."
ORTENCIA E. ALLEN. **HOOD'S CURES.**

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds,	Coughs
Sore Throat	Hoarseness
Stiff Neck	Bronchitis
Catarrh	Headache
Toothache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Asthma
Bruises	Sprains

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Will Afford Instant Ease.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Increased Appetite
is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

Scott's Emulsion
is a fat-food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

"COLCHESTER"
SPADING BOOT

For Farmers, Miners, R. R. Hands and others. The outer or tap sole extends the whole length of the sole down to the heel, **protecting the shank in ditching, digging, &c. BEST Quality Throughout.**

After 25 Years

About twenty-five years ago I was afflicted with a disease which the doctors pronounced SCROFULA. I was treated by several physicians and specialists without being benefited; and I tried many blood remedies, without relief. S.S.S. was recommended, and after taking six bottles I am now well my skin is perfectly clear, and I would not be in my former condition for two thousand dollars.
MRS. Y. T. BUCK, Delaney, Ark.

Cured by S.S.S.

Send for Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE MID-WINTER FAIR.

CALIFORNIA'S BIG EXPOSITION INFORMALLY OPENED.

Thousands Visit the Magic City in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco—The Formal Exercises Deferred—Unveiling a Memorial of Sir Francis Drake—Various Attractions.

The California Mid-winter Fair has been informally opened to the public in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco. A memorial in honor of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific Coast was unveiled in Golden Gate Park.

Owing to the rainy weather and the delay in arrival of exhibits, mostly foreign, from Chicago, the formal opening of the Exposition was not made. The band was in attendance, and many of the features were in full blast. The buildings are in Golden Gate Park.

There are five main structure, the Administration, Manufactures and Liberal Arts, Agricultural and Horticultural, Fine Arts, and Mechanic Arts buildings, all of which are grouped around a parallelogram in the centre of which is an electric tower over 250 feet in height, several artistically arranged fountains, statuary, and a wealth of palms, flowers and shrubs. This is known as the Grand Court. Many buildings surrounding the court and scattered in every direction over 160 acres are special buildings erected by the different States, counties, and concessions for their exhibits. The Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is the largest on the grounds. Its dimensions are 462 by 237 feet. This building is Moorish in design, with all the picturesque effects to which that style of architecture readily lends itself.

The most striking architectural feature is the Horticultural and Agricultural building. It is in the Spanish mission style. The dome is 100 feet in diameter by 100 feet in height, and around this dome on the outside is a roof garden. The extreme dimensions of the main building and annex are 400 feet in length by 100 feet in width. The structure contains the greatest display of the products of the soil of California ever brought together.

The Fine Arts building is to be a permanent structure, and it is constructed of brick and iron.

The concessional features are numerous and interesting. There is a modest counterpart of the Ferris wheel in the Firth wheel, which is 125 feet in height. There are Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiian, Eskimo, Canadian and German villages, an ostrich farm, a Colorado gold mine, a scenic railroad, a Santa Barbara aquarium containing a dozen sea lions, a reproduction of old Cairo, a Turkish theatre, a Moorish mirror maze, a reproduction of Anne Hathaway's cottage, and last, but by no means least, a '49 mining camp. This camp occupies a space 450 feet long and 250 feet wide.

In the centre is a street, lined on each side with old-time shanties, which do service as newspaper offices, saloons, hotels, theatres and gambling houses, as in the days of yore, representing a typical mining town. Mackay's, Perkins's and Jones's cabins are set up just as they were when the millionaire miners deserted them. The camp promises to be one of the most interesting spots on the Exposition grounds, as it is the intention to faithfully represent the days of '49 by mock duels, trials, lynchings, and other episodes of those stirring times.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Prince of Wales was born November 9th, 1841.

SENATOR MCMILLAN, of Michigan, gave $5000 to Detroit's poor.

THE newly elected Mayor of Chicago was a Pullman employe some years ago.

POPE LEO XIII. is writing his memoirs for the perusal of one person only—the next Pope.

DURING President Dwight's seven years of administration Yale has received $4,000,000 in gifts.

WILHELMINA, the child Queen of Holland, is an enthusiastic, if youthful, collector of postage stamps.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, the New York millionaire, has given $50,000 in cash to Chicago University to purchase books.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN, of Saxony, a nephew of King Albert, has been ordained a Catholic priest at Eichstadt by Bishop Leonrod.

THACKERAY once pronounced the Baroness Tautphœus the best woman writer of novels in Germany. She died recently at an advanced age.

THE body of Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, the philanthropist and defender of the rights of women, was incinerated in the crematory at Forest Hill, Mass.

MRS. HETTY GREEN is more watched and dreaded in her ventures on the street than most of Wall street's kings. She is reputed to be worth about $40,000,000.

SECRETARY OF WAR LAMONT is a remarkably good listener, but an infrequent smiler. And when he does smile it is his facial muscles and not his eyes that change expression.

PRINCESS HELEN, of Orleans, is golden-haired, blue-eyed, tall and very lovely. She is a famous equestrienne, and is a familiar figure on many an English hunting field with her favorite horse Chocolat.

MRS. CHARLES LAFLORE, wife of the Chief of the Indian Police, died recently in Indian Territory. She was of the Chickasaw Nation, and was considered the most beautiful woman in the five civilized tribes.

MR. MENDONCA, the Brazilian Minister at Washington, was an editor before he entered the diplomatic service, and published a republican paper in Brazil twenty years ago. His wife is a New England woman.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, the well-known explorer, who commanded the expedition to suppress the slave trade in Central Africa, 1869 to 1874, died a few days ago at Newton Abbot, England. He was born June 8, 1821.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, sometimes called the Railroad King of Brooklyn, but more popularly known as Deacon Richardson, is dead. He began life as a printer's devil and made $5,000,000 in street railroad enterprises.

SIGNOR CRISPI, the Italian Premier, is a man of robust physique, with an extraordinary capacity for work. He rises early, does not waste a moment of the day, and puts all his time to the best possible use. He is most abstemious in eating and drinking.

THE employment of ladies as bank clerks is the latest inroad by ladies on man's field of labor. Female clerks are to be introduced into the Bank of England. They are to be employed mainly in the department which deals with the issue and receipt of notes, and will not be on view to the public.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

13TH DAY.—The session lasted only an hour and twenty minutes, and half of that time was given to the consideration of executive business. Nothing of any public interest took place in the open session.

14TH DAY.—The public session occupied only an hour, and an additional ten minutes in executive session closed up the labors of the day.——Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution calling for information in regard to the salary paid to Mr. Blount as Commissioner to Hawaii.

The House.

16TH DAY.—Mr. Boutelle attempted to call up his Hawaiian resolution; the House thereupon got into a parliamentary tangle, from which it escaped by adjournment, without transacting any business.

17TH DAY.—Fruitless efforts were made to obtain a quorum and take up the Tariff bill, many of the Democrats present refusing to vote. No business was transacted.

18TH DAY.—An attempt was made to pass an order limiting debate on the Wilson bill, but no voting quorum could be obtained, many Democrats joining the Republicans by sitting silent in their seats.

19TH DAY.—Mr. Harter introduced a bill to maintain the solvency of the Treasury of the United States.——There not being enough Democratic votes to order the previous question on the resolution from the Committee on Rules, under which the Wilson bill would be considered until January 25, and then voted on, the day was spent in filibustering, the Republicans refusing to vote and help make a quorum.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1893, choice ₱	—	@	1 50
Medium, 1893, choice	1 75	@	1 80
Pea, 1893, choice	1 75	@	—
Red kidney, 1893, choice	2 30	@	2 40
White Kidney, 1893, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 10	@	2 15
Lima, Cal., 1893 ₱ 60 lbs.	1 55	@	1 65
Green peas, bbls, ₱ bush	—	@	1 20
BUTTER.			
Creamery—State, best	25	@	25½
State, common to good	20	@	24
Western, firsts	24	@	26
Western, seconds	22	@	23
Western, thirds	20	@	21
State dairy—h. f., tubs and pails, extras	25	@	—
H. f., tubs and pails, firsts	22	@	24½
H. f., tubs and pails, seconds	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, best lines	22	@	24
Welsh tubs, seconds	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, thirds	—	@	—
Western Im. creamery, firsts	20	@	22
W. Im. creamery, seconds	17	@	18
W. Im. creamery, thirds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	17½	@	18½
W. Factory, fresh, seconds	16	@	17
W. Factory, thirds	15	@	15½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, large, fancy	—	@	11½
Full cream, large, choice	11	@	11¼
Full cream, good to prime	10½	@	10¾
State Factory—Part skims, choice	8½	@	9
Part skims, fair to good	6	@	7
Part skims, common	4	@	5
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	—
Western—Fresh, best	—	@	25
Limed	16½	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	4 75
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Pears, Sheldon, Boston ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	8	@	13
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	6 25
Jersey, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 60
HOPS.			
State—1893, choice, ₱ lb	22	@	22½
1893, common to prime	16	@	21
1892, choice	18½	@	19
1892, common to prime	15	@	18
Old odds	6	@	12
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Good to choice ₱ 100 lb	85	@	—
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	50	@	60
Short rye	40	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	—	@	11
Western, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Spring chickens, local, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Western, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	6½	@	7
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., ₱ pair	60	@	90
Western, ₱ pair	60	@	80
Geese, Western, ₱ pair	1 12	@	1 50
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30
DRESSED POULTRY—DRY-PACKED.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Chickens, Phila, ₱ lb	11	@	15
State & Penn., ₱ lb	9	@	10
Western, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Fowls—St. and West, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks—Western, ₱ lb	8	@	12
Near by, fancy, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Geese—Near by & Md., ₱ lb	11	@	13
Squabs—Dark ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00
White, ₱ doz	2 75	@	3 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 25	@	2 00
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Onions—St. & West., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Eastern, red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Eastern, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 75
L. I. & Jersey, yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Hubbard, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	70	@	80
White, ₱ bbl	50	@	60
Celery, L. I., ₱ doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflowers, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Sweet potatoes, So. Jersey	2 00	@	2 75
Vineland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Parsnips ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 25	@	3 40
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 00
Wheat, No. 2 Red	66⅛	@	—
May	70⅛	@	—
Corn—No. 2	41⅞	@	42¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	35
Mixed Western	34	@	35
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	52	@	64
Seeds—Clover, ₱ 100	11 75	@	—
Timothy, ₱ 100	4 25	@	5 00
Lard—City Steam	—	@	7¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, City dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 75	@	3 62½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 75	@	5 25
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 40	@	6 00
Dressed	6½	@	9

Poet and Mill-Hand.

In Plainville, Conn., says the New York World, there lives a young woman who unites the two professions of poet and mill-hand. She is Annie J. Grannis. Twenty years ago, when she was only fifteen years old, she entered the mill, and since then she has worked there, supporting herself and her mother by her labor. But all the time the fire of genius has been burning brightly.

In "The Old Homestead" one of her songs, "Old Red Cradle," is used. She has just published a volume of verses, called "Skipped Stitches," which one critic says will do for the American working people what Gerald Massey's poems have done for the English.

All of her poems show traces of her daily work, and one is particularly addressed to the mill-hands. It runs:

Oh, we are of those who toil and trust;
Others may, too, but the toiler must;
God has not gone to some distant star;
He's in the mills where the toilers are.

We know He smiles on us every one
For the sake of Christ, the carpenter's son;
None other could hear in the noisy mill,
But God hears a thought and heaven grows still
While He measures the tears and counts the sighs
Of the anxious hearts lifting up their cries.

A Steel Coal Barge.

A steel barge has recently been tried on the Ohio River, in the coal traffic, this being the first experiment in that line. As a wooden vessel costs only $1300 or $1400, and a steel one of the same dimensions about $3500 or $4000, there would be no economy unless the latter would last longer; but it is believed that it will last about three times as long, and will not need repairs during the first half of its lifetime. A wooden barge after each trip may need repairs to any amount, and always must be caulked, at a cost of from $20 to $75. The most important advantage claimed for the steel barge is that it does away with pumping, which is a constant and large expense to the coal trade.—New York Tribune.

Hard Times.

Politicians may debate and Congress may legislate, but there is one element of distress which makes the times very hard indeed, and that is a cold winter and physical suffering. Pains and aches are not set down in any tariff list, and there is one reformer, St. Jacobs Oil, that does not delay a prompt cure of such evils.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Most Pleasant Way

Of preventing the grippe, colds, headaches and fevers is to use the liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, whenever the system needs a gentle, yet effective cleansing. To be benefited one must get the true remedy manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all druggists in 50c. and $1 bottles.

FOR COUGHS AND THROAT DISORDERS use BROWN' BRONCHIAL TROCHES. "Have never changed my mind respecting them, except I think better of that which I began by thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.* Sold only in boxes.

A Beautiful Souvenir Spoon

Will be sent with every bottle of *Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure.* Ordered by mail, postpaid, 50 cts. Address, Hoxsie, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mornings—Beecham's Pills with a drink of water. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup is a Positive cure for Croup. 25 cents at druggists.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 30 to 90 days, address us for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Marie Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The official reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others, yielding 160 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of powder, a strength greatly in excess of every other powder tested.

How to Run Long Distances Easily.

Physiologists and lovers of athletics may be interested in recent experiments and researches of a French artillery captain, M. de Raoul, who, some fifteen years ago, began to try and find out the most economical and least trying way of walking. There are many manners of walking, some of which are much devoid of grace (the average Englishwoman's is a very good example), but it may be supposed that as far as efficiency is concerned one must be better than the others. M. de Raoul has come to the conclusion that, as far as fast walking is concerned, the best method is that which he calls marche enflexion. The principle is to run without leaping, to raise the body above the ground as little as possible, to keep the knees bent, the upper part of the body inclined forward, so that practically you are always running after your centre of gravity. The feet must be raised only very slightly. M. de Raoul, who has now some years of experience, says that he can take any man between twenty and sixty and teach him to run as long as his legs can carry him without getting out of breath. Some men can, on the very first trial of the method, run seven or eight miles without stopping, while, with the ordinary tactics, they could not have run over one mile. The first kilometer (a kilometer is five-eighths of a mile) is usually covered in seven minutes and a quarter, the second in six minutes, and the third in five minutes and forty-five seconds. An interesting feature of M. de Raoul's researches is that even after a long run, according to his method, a stiff walk is no trouble at all; the muscles which work in both cases do not belong to the same set, and while one exercise is performed the muscles which minister to the other rest.—Popular Science News.

Gem Magnates of Australia.

This queer country of ours, says a letter from Australia to the Pall Mall Gazette, is a prodigious lucky bag, out of which we are always fishing up some surprises. There is scarcely a nomadic who has not a hoard of red and blue and green stones which he cannot make up his mind to sell for the trifle offered by the jewelers. He means to go home some day, and then he will get a price for them. Meanwhile he carries them about in a little gold-dust bag, sometimes getting wheedled out of one or two by a barmaid or going "on a tangle" and losing the lot.

Occasionally one sees in a breast pin or a ring a fine sapphire, vouched for as native; but the emeralds, rubies, spinels and almandines found are mostly small size.

Over six hundred thousand cattle are annually slaughtered to make beef extract.

YOUR GOOD HEALTH, if you're a suffering woman, demands Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. There's no other medicine like it, for women's peculiar ills. No matter how distressing your symptoms, it relieves your aches and pains, and if faithfully used will bring a permanent *cure* in every chronic weakness or derangement, in catarrhal inflammation, and in the displacements of women.

West Liberty, O.

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"A Fair Face May Prove a Foul Bargain." Marry a Plain Girl if She Uses

SAPOLIO

Continued from first page.

usual entry. Good-night, Toby. When we are old men, we can tell how we saw the king's men steal out of Philadelphia."

That night Johnny had yet to describe, for Prudence and her mother, the evacuation of the city, as he and Toby had seen it, and before he retired he wrote, among other things in his diary, the following:

"June 17th.—This night ye British went away. Toby and I watched them from a doorstep, and I shook hands with Corporal Benson, and wished him well. To-morrow there will be great rejoicing among our people, and ye city will put on new airs.

The next day Philadelphia awoke to discover that she was no longer a British city by occupation. The king's troops had vanished during the night, and few could tell how or when they went. That very day some of Washington's light troops rode into the city and soon afterward the battle of Monmouth was fought and the British severely punished. Colonel Monckton, of the Royal Grenadiers, was killed, but Johnny's big corporal escaped with a slight wound, the scar of which he carried back to England.

The year after the war there came to Philadelphia, by post, a letter addressed to "Master Johnny Phillips," and when the patriot boy opened it he found several locks of pretty hair, woven in the form of a heart.

"How beautiful!" cried Prudence. "I wonder who could have sent it? And from across the water, too!"

The heart was a double-leaf one, and when Johnny opened it he read, in the handwriting of a child:

"From the children of Corporal Benson, of ye Royal Grenadiers, to Master Phillips, who reminded their father so often of the little ones at home. Father sends his love."

I need not add that Johnny often told how he saw the British evacuate Philadelphia, and many years afterward an old man showed with pride to his grandchildren a heart of hair woven upon paper, and on the inside the love of the old grenadier and his little ones.—*Golden Days.*

Golden Thoughts.

We must go head foremost toward the world, but heart foremost toward God.

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and peremptory designs to get thither.

What can harm thee when all must first touch God, within whom thou hast inclosed thyself?

Men do not become holy by a careless wish; there must be study, consideration, liberation, and earnest inquiry.

The superfluous blossoms on a fruit tree are meant to symbolize the large way in which God loves to do pleasant things.

The mistake which we mortals make when we have our own way might fairly arouse some wonder that we are so fond of it.

The doors of your soul are open on others, and theirs on you. Simply to be in this world, whatever you are, is to exert an influence—an influence compared with which mere language and persuasion are feeble.

In the freshness of thy youth remember God who made thee. Do not give to him from whom thou hast received all, for he is thy Creator, the mere refuse of thy life; but offer to him the brightest flowers and first and richest fruits of thy years.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic Have heard of no case in which it failed Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Conn[illegible] & Sons'.

First Tour to Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

This year's series of Pennsylvania railroad tours to the land of sunshine and flowers will be inaugurated on January 30, when a luxurious special train, composed entirely of Pullman sleeping and dining cars, will leave New York at 9.30, Trenton 11.08 a. m., Philadelphia 12.10, Wilmington 12.50 p. m., and thence via the most direct route to the destination point—Jacksonville. At this latter place the tourists-are left to follow their own inclination as to where they shall spend the two weeks allotted to them. The great number of side trips that are available renders a selection from which a choice may be made to suit the desires of the most exacting. The unsurpassed climate according with the cloudless, azure-blue sky throughout the immense confines of the state, and the healthful effects to be enjoyed by a sojourn within its borders are sure to be appreciated by the strong as well as the feeble, in whatever direction they are prompted.

Fifty dollars from New York, $48 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from intermediate or contiguous points within a liberal basis, and include railroad fare, sleeping accommodation, and meals en route in both directions while on the train.

The remaining dates of the series are February 13 and 27, and March 13 and 27.

ROBERTSDALE.

Has the grippe had you yet?

Thomas Brown captured a large gray fox last week.

Miss Edith Shaver recently spent a few days with friends in Orbisonia.

Mrs. J. M. Drake spent part of last week with friends in Broad Top City.

Bert Smith, of Dudley, visited brother and friends hereaways over Sunday.

Thomas Wilson, who has been suffering with pneumonia, is slowly recovering.

William Bolinger, who had been visiting friends in Port Royal, has returned home.

John Roak, who was seriously injured in the mines, is now in a fair way for recovery.

Morgan Roberts moved his family to Gazzam, Pa., where he had of late been employed.

Miss Grace Lininger, of Grafton, is stopping with H. R. Shearer's family this week.

Horace Brown returned home from Reading, where he was visiting during the holidays.

Thomas Mulvihill, jr., has taken up housekeeping in the house vacated by Mr. Roberts.

D. E. McClain, Saltillo's enterprising hardware merchant, shook hands with friends here on Saturday.

Peter Connor and wife and John Connor, his brother, have returned from a week's visit to their parents and friends in Fayette county.

Chas. Connor, mine inspector of the 5th bituminous district spent part of last week with parents and friends in Robertsdale. Mr. Connor was formerly superintendent of mines in this place and his many friends here were glad to see him.

James Hall died here on Tuesday, 2nd inst., aged 69 years. His death was hastened by an attack of la grippe, resulting in heart failure. Mr. Hall was a man of amiable spirit, kind hearted and was held in high esteem by those who were acquainted with him. He was a good husband and a kind father. His last sickness was very brief and his death was peaceful, he being ready to go to his reward. James Hall was born in Spittle, England, came to America in 1879 and took up his residence in Fayette county and was a resident of that place until he removed to this place. Besides the many friends who mourn his death, is his aged wife, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. Bessie Corbett, who resides in Ohio, Thomas and John, who live in Fayette county and Mrs. Peter M. Connor, who lives in this place and with whom the deceased made his home. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon at Broad Top City. Rev. E. H. Wallace, pastor in charge, officiated.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Jan. 6th.

Population, 448.

Last consecutive number, 1346.

No. 533 received his final discharge on Thursday.

Philadelphia increased our population on Saturday by sending twelve inmates.

Three head of cattle and two hogs were received at the Reformatory farm on Wednesday.

Nos. 810, 848 and 849 were returned to the Reformatory on Wednesday for violation of parole.

The total shipments of the shirt factory for the month of December were six hundred and thirty-six dozen.

Officers Myers and Kerstetter repaired the large storm doors at the railroad entrance on Thursday.

The shipments of the shirt factory during the present week, were fifteen dozen. Orders were received for seventy-five dozen.

There were eighty hogs killed in the Reformatory slaughter house during 1893. The combined weight when dressed. was 17,792 pounds and the total cost, $1,095.55.

No. 1147, who has charge of press work in the printing office, printed two thousand seven hundred blanks in two hours, on our Gordon job press, yesterday. He has been working at presswork about two months.

The following articles were received this week for Reformatory use: two gross of combs, two gross of tooth brushes, fifteen double blankets, one hundred and forty yards of second grade cloth and eighty-three yards of citizens cloth.

Two hundred and ten gallons of milk were received from the Reformatory farm for use in the kitchen during the month of December. The total amount received during the year 1893, was two thousand, four hundred and seven and one-half gallons.

PAGE.

Spelling at Sherman was largely attended.

Miss Annie Pheasant is visiting her parents.

P. A. Pheasant is plowing his corn ground.

Mrs. E. Beaty is suffering from catarrh on the hand.

Mr. and Mrs. Hering are suffering from la grippe at John P. Smith's.

Mrs. E. Beaty is making some improvement to her farm in the way of building.

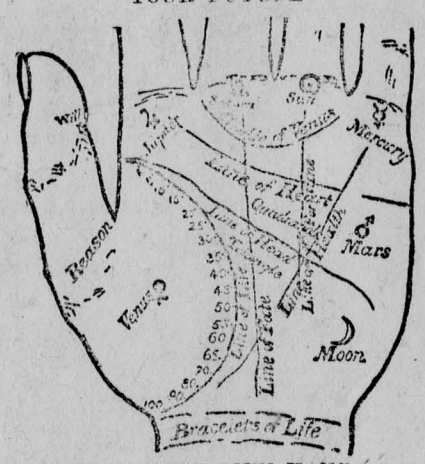
Mrs. T. W. Smith is visiting her mother and relatives in the lower end of the county.

Jesse Pheasant and A. S. Beaty tracked the sheep dogs home which recently did some damage to Mrs. E. Baty's sheep.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmistry assumes to tell what the lines in your hand indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET gives you thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spares you doctors' bills; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extremes of high spirits or despondency if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked: keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "I'm a Daisy!" which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost $300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subject matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the fads, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the whole family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only $2.00, and you will really get over $25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means honesty; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. The MOUNT OF JUPITER betokens ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SUN, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take our advice as above and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable quality.

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We Have DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Carpets, Etc.,

and want MONEY.

Let's Swap.

Call and see us. We have all wool Henrietta at 40c to $1.10, storm serge 50c to 65c; extra fine dress robes $7.50, worth $16 to $18; other dress goods from 7c up; Men's suits $2.85; all wool suits $4.50 to $8.50, worth from $7.50 to $12.00.

CARPETS,

From 16, 18, 25 to 37 cents, worth 25 to 50 cents; Rag Carpet, extra wide, 25 to 35 cents; Brussels, 50 cents; Stair Carpet 12 to 25 cents; Matting 12 cents. 150 UMBRELLAS, from 30 cents to $1.32, worth 50c to $5.50.

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We have Ladies' Oxford 65c to $1.25; Ladies' fine Shoes 65c to $2.00. MEN'S SHOES, 90c to $3. A fine Sewing Machine, $19.50, worth $35, warranted for five years. Special bargains in millinery and ladies' hats 8c up.

Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Summer Jackets, all wool, from $1.65 to $6.50, worth from $3 to $12. We have special bargains coming in every few days, besides the many special bargains we have not room to mention.

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